The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

More Attempts to Make Gen. Grant Speak Regarding His Cabinet.

He Declines to Mention Names Until After the Inauguration.

Debate in the Senate on the Public Credit Bill.

The Colored Member from Louisiana Rejected by the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 27.

Headquarters were visited by about the usual number of people to-day. The feature of the morning was the call of Gen. BUTLER, who desired to consult Gen. GRANT on certain features of the Indian Appropriation bill. The fact of the call was duly observed, and has been the subject of comment in all quarters. The *entente cordiale* is now fairly established between the President elect and the member from Massachusetts. Gen. SHERMAN was with Gen. GRANT nearly all the morning, and expressed the opinion that it was practicable to make large reductions in the appropriations for the Indians for the ensuing fiscal year.

About 2 o'clock Gen. GRANT visited the Capitol, and appeared on the floor of the House. Passing into one of the cloak rooms he sent a page for Gov. BOUTWELL, and conferred a few moments with him regarding the action of the Reconstruction Committee on the *status* of Georgia's representation in Congress. He learned from Mr. BOUTWELL that the Committee have abandoned the matter for this session. The names of Georgia's Representatives will not appear on the roll of the next House, because there are no credentials here, and there is a question as to whether they have ever been legally elected. This will enable the House to meet the matter, then, on its merits. Happening then to meet Mr. GRISWOLD, of New-York, he indulged in a brief conversation with him on general matters of legislation, and afterward was greeted by quite a number of members and then quietly disappeared. Not one word was said about the Cabinet to either gentleman.

The Pennsylvanians made a final attempt on Gen. GRANT last evening. Messrs. MORRELL and MILLER, members of the House from that State, called upon the General at his residence and asked him if he would advise them to secure the unanimous recommendation of their delegation of Mr. MOORHEAD for a place in the Cabinet. Gen. GRANT replied that under the circumstances he did not deem it advisable. Upon this, they retired, and to-day they are disposed to abandon the contest.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

Mr. BROWN, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, with Senators YATES, CRAGIN and MCCREERY, are engaged in making preparations for the inaugural ceremonies, but have not yet completed the programme. To-day Mr. BROWN was in consultation with Gen. BADEAU, of Gen. GRANT'S staff, Gen. WEBB, of the Committee of Arrangements, and Major RICHARDS, Chief of Police, perfecting the arrangements. The Senate wing of the Capitol will be closed on Thursday, the 4th, to all except members and Senators and those having tickets. Six tickets will be issued to each Senator and two to each member. Full arrangements will be made for the Diplomatic Corps, Judiciary, &c., and the entire programme published early next week.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The world moves, and the car of progress moves with it. The House witnessed a scene to-day such as has never before occurred in the history of the country's legislation. Mr. J. WILLIS MENARD, the colored claimant of the seat from the Second Congressional District of Louisiana, was allowed fifteen minutes to advocate his claims, as was also Mr. CALEB S. HUNT, his opponent, who did not avail himself of it. Mr. MENARD took the seat of Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, and made a compact and logical argument in behalf of his own claims. His manner was calm and self-possessed, and his delivery, appearance and apparent intelligence quite equal to that of many of the members who listened to him. There was great interest manifested in the scene, and the colored people especially were in a high state of excitement over the event. The House finally disposed of this double contested election case by refusing the seat to all of the contestants, and then laying the whole matter on the table. There was a strong effort made to admit MENARD, because he held the Governor's certificate, which is the *rpima facie* evidence of a member's right to a seat; and but for the fact that it involved the recognition of the validity of the Louisiana election, it would have succeeded. He received, as it was, fifty-seven votes, to 130 against him.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

The bill to strengthen the public credit was the principal topic of debate in the Senate to-day and to-night. Repudiation ran through all the arguments of the Democrats, although it was disavowed in some fine sophistry by DOOLITTLE. FESSENDEN was keenly sarcastic in reply, and speeches were made by many others on the same side. Mr. MORTON ably expounded his financial views, declaring that the passage of the bill would render the funding of the debt impossible. It is now 11 o'clock, and GARRET DAVIS is making his fourth speech on the subject.

At 11:45 P. M. the bill to strengthen the public credit, as amended by the Finance Committee, passed the Senate by a vote of 30 to 16.

EXIT CHANLER.

Mr. CHANLER, of New-York, whose term expires on the fourth proximo, is determined to go out of Congress in bad odor. He has been exceedingly obstreperous for the last few days, and a day or two since insulted Gen. BUTLER in the grossest manner. To-day he got up an issue of veracity with the Speaker, and used very indecorous language toward that officer. Subsequently, on the plea of a personal explanation, he attacked the Speaker again, and sought to convict him of inconsistent [illegible] partisan ruling by a misrepresentation of certain former rulings. When he concluded, the Speaker asked for five minutes to reply, which being granted, he exposed CHANLER'S ignorance and rebuked his offensiveness in a most effective manner. CHANLER received very little sympathy from any part of the House.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Five members, constituting a majority of the Committee on Naval Affairs, have reported to the House on the long and vexed subject of the purchase of tools from JOHN ROACH & SON, of the Morgan Iron Works, New-York, by Chief Engineer ZELLER, for the Philadelphia Navy-yard. From this report it appears that the whole thing grew out of the complaints of interested parties in Philadelphia—a man named ROWBOTHAM, a master machinist and SELLERS & Co. and BEMENT & DOUGHERTY, disappointed competing bidders with the New-York firm for these tools. While the charges were that the tools were worn, unserviceable and old, and not worth what was paid for them. The report of the Committee shows that there is no foundation for these charges, except in prejudice or envy on the part of their instigators. This report is in direct opposition to the report made by a Sub-Committee, some time since, and which was published without leave of the Committee and the report of the majority exonerates all parties from the charge of fraud or collusion in the purchase of the tools. This has been a tedious and protracted investigation, taking up much of the time of the Naval Committee, and seems to have originated in disappointment of parties interested, because the tools were purchased from New-York manufacturers for the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The minority of the Committee, Messrs. KELLEY, STEVENS and FERRY, report that the purchase of the tools was in their opinion injudicious.

CUBA.

Mr. SHERMAN surprised the Senate this evening by the introduction of a resolution authorizing the President of the United States to recognize the independence of the Island of Cuba whenever, in his opinion, she shall have established a *de facto* Government. There is no prospect that it will be returned from the Foreign Relations Committee before the 4th of March, so that the exercise of this discretion will not be intrusted to the present Administration.

THE WOMEN OF UTAH.

In the course of an argument by Prof. J. H. H. WILLCOX, before the House Committee on Territories this morning, in favor of Mr. JULIAN'S bill enfranchising the women of the Territories, he alluded to the failure of the means heretofore tried to destroy polygamy in Utah, and urged that the enfranchisement of the women of that Territory would abolish the peculiar institution. This suggestion was heartily applauded, and all present seemed to agree that a bill for the purpose should be introduced early in March, Mr. HOTCHKISS, of Connecticut, remarking that the women certainly had a right to vote on that subject.

Mr. McClure's Recent Interview with Gen. Grant—The Tenure-of-Office Bill—Our Minister to Portugal—Mr. Chanler in the House.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26, 1869.

It is by no means certain that Mr. STUART is "the fortunate gentleman from Pennsylvania" who is to fill a Cabinet position, although the alleged conversation of Mr. MCCLURE, with Gen. GRANT as reported would seem to indicate as much. But the reports of that alleged conversation are not fully relied upon here; the disappointment of Mr. MCCLURE in regard to Gov. CURTIN is thought to have demoralized him, and his statement is not considered as wholly unexaggerated. The idea prevails that Gen. GRANT simply misled Mr. MCCLURE by his few words in regard to Mr. STUART, and those who have weighed his words carefully see in them no such indication as is feared by Mr. MCCLURE and hoped by many others. Mr. STUART bears a most enviable character here—not only is he respected as a moral, Christian gentleman, but he is distinguished as an able business man, intimately and practically acquainted with the great commercial and moneyed interests of the country.

With the exception of the fact of Gen. SCHOFIELD'S retention for a few weeks, nothing whatever is known in regard to Cabinet appointments. The appointment of Mr. DELANO as Commissioner of Internal Revenue is probably settled; but the politicians are as much in in the dark and are as much perplexed as ever about the Cabinet officers proper. The reported conversations with Gen. GRANT, instead of throwing light on the matter only perplex them the more; and he is a greater Sphynx to-day than ever before. The demoralization of the politicians increases daily, and if Gen. GRANT maintains silence, as he has threatened, until the 5th of March, numerous other impatient McClures will commit suicide, as that individual has. Mr. MCCLURE has reputation as a sharp and shrewd political manager, but his attempt to bully Gen. GRANT has damaged his reputation considerably; and his ignominious failure has made him the laughing-stock of all those who have not yet committed the same mistake. To-day the politicians have fought shy of Headquarters; but impatience and curiosity will lead others, before long, to immolate themselves.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE BILL AGAIN.

I hear it intimated that members of the House are moving to secure further action in the Senate on the Tenure-of-Office bill, and that there is some reason to hope that it may yet be repealed before the end of this session. The members of the Lower House are beginning to see that if the bill is retained they will have little or no influence in the redistribution of offices, while the Senators will have all the influence and power, too. They can, as the matter now stands, not only say who shall be confirmed, but who shall not be dismissed—who shall keep as well as who shall have office. It is believed that this pressure thus brought on the Senate will have a desirable effect. The growing sentiment which finds expression throughout the country, that Gen. GRANT must not be trammeled in his evident and earnest efforts at retrenchment and economy in the administration, by being prevented from choosing men in whom he reposes confidence, finds its influence here also, and it will largely contribute to the expected result—the early modification or repeal of the law. It is a notorious fact that while two-thirds of the appointees of Mr. JOHNSON are Republicans, the vast majority of them are not in good standing in the Party. They have had to play a double game—one to secure the nomination of the President, and the other to obtain the confirmation of the Senate. These are not the men whom Gen. GRANT wishes retained, and though he may not supplant them by men from the Republican ranks only, he will do what is better, appoint only upright, honest and capable men of character and position. The Democratic politicians here have one loud complaint to make against Mr. JOHNSON—already so poor that no one now pays him due reverence. They say that his suspicous nature has led him, in almost every instance, to personally examine the numerous recommendations of individuals for office with the closest scrutiny, not trusting to the representations of friends or the officials about his person. Gen. GRANT promises to be equally tenacious in regard to the character of those who apply to him—every one who gets an office will undergo strict scrutiny. But it will be for a different purpose. JOHNSON sought to learn by his scrutiny if the applicants were friendly to his administration; GRANT will seek to know if the country can trust them. I venture to say that if the Civil Service bill of Mr. JENCKES becomes a law, and is made operative two years after Gen. GRANT has been in office, the *personnel* of the service will be of a most admirable character as regards integrity and practicality—the two most important considerations involved.

MANLY CONFESSION OF ERROR AND A SINGULAR REVELATION.

During the debate on the clause of the Deficiency Appropriation bill, giving Mr. HARVEY, Minister to Portugal, his pay for the two years during which he was suspended, Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, offered an amendment which was intended as a confession on the part of the House that the pay had been wrongly withheld. Mr. SPALDING said that as one of the Committee which had been instrumental at the time in stopping Mr. HARVEY'S pay, he had committed an error which he was anxious to repair. Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SCHENCK and others, made violent speeches against it. Mr. COVODE, in support of it, alluded to the fact that the feeling of the House against Mr. HARVEY had originally been excited, not by his private letter to Mr. SEWARD reflecting on Congress, but by his correspondence in 1861 with Judge MAGRATH, of South Carolina. He then stated that in that correspondence, a portion only of which had been made public, and for which Mr. HARVEY had been publicly charged with secessionism, and even traitorous designs, Mr. HARVEY was acting for the United States Government by Mr. LINCOLN'S direction. Mr. COVODE was understood to say further, that Mr. LINCOLN had kept back the rest of that correspondence in order to injure Mr. HARVEY. It appears that Mr. HARVEY'S family is in this city, as Mr. COVODE says, suffering. The clause making the appropriation was finally stricken out by a vote of 71 to 58. So Mr. HARVEY gets no pay, and his family suffers on, that Congress may be consistent and persist in what the chief agent in producing it humbly confesses was a great wrong.

Mr. CHANLER, of New York, is endeavoring to rival Mr. MULLINS, of Tennessee, as the spread-eagle orator and belligerent member of the House. To-day these two had a passage at arms, in which the Tennessean got decidedly the best of it. Yesterday Mr. BUTLER yielded five minutes of his hour to Mr. CHANLER to make a speech on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and Mr. CHANLER, in execrable taste, alluded in a most offensive manner to Mr. BUTLER as "the great reformer who had not only taken New-Orleans, but everything in it." To-day he asked BUTLER for another five minutes, and the latter declined on the ground that he had done so yesterday, and had been insulted in consequence. CHANLER retorted, "You are worthy of the insult, Sir." Subsequently obtaining the floor, Mr. CHANLER, in a mock eulogy of Mr. SEWARD, made an effort to insult Gen. SICKLES, who was on the floor, directing attention by gestures to him as he alluded to "renegade Democrats." In both instances—yesterday and to-day—I am glad to say these displays of coarse wit and coarser taste, elicited no approval from the other members on his side of the House. Mr. BROOKS, and even Mr. WOOD, appeared to me to turn away in disgust at the exhibition of bad taste on the part of their colleague.

Gen. Grant Explains his Reticence on the Cabinet Question.

From the New-York Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 27.

A delegation of Pennsylvanians visited Gen. GRANT yesterday evening to ask him if he would recommend them to draw up a memorial requesting him to appoint Mr. MOORE, of Pennsylvania, to a place in the Cabinet, which should be signed by all of the delegation.

Gen. GRANT read the paper, and said, on the whole, they had better not, and suggested that most of the members had already signed a request for another man. Some had signed for several. If all these memorials should become known some of those who had put their names to them might feel themselves put in a ridiculous position.

GRANT said: I think a President should be allowed to choose his Cabinet without interference from any one. They are his confidential advisers, and he must best know whom he wishes to call to him in that capacity. In other positions under the Government he is likely to welcome suggestions, for there are a great many of them, and he cannot be expected in every case to know who are the best qualified men; but in selecting his Cabinet he may properly act without suggestions from any source. One thing he would say: Those whom he selected would all be men who were loyal to the Union during the war, and who gave a strong and faithful support to the platform ticket on which he was elected. They might not prove to be the best men in practice, but he should soon discover the fact, and he could make changes at any time, in that case. There was no difficulty about that. The men he had selected would not remain in the Cabinet, he thought, if it was not agreeable. He had originally intended to write, about a week ago, to each gentleman whom he had fixed upon for a Cabinet position, asking him to serve, but he was glad he had not done so, and now he would keep the whole matter to himself until the appointments were sent to the Senate. That saved much trouble to him and to the gentlemen he meant to call around him, but he had already made up his mind. He could send in the whole Cabinet at that moment. Still, he might at any time change his mind; and, so long as the names were known to him alone, he could do so without offence to any one. His incautious utterance to the Pennsylvania politician the other day had already given himself and others much needless trouble. Some persons seemed to take it for granted that he had designated Mr. GEORGE H. STUART for a place. He had not said anything of the kind, and did not mean to tell any one whether he had or not, but as persons had spoken against Mr. STUART, he wished to say to the Pennsylvania gentlemen that Mr. STUART was a loyal man during the war and an honorable man. That did not imply, however, that he (GRANT) would or would not appoint him.

The delegation then withdrew.

Gen. GRANT has recently said that he should hold his Cabinet officers responsible for the proper administration of all matters belonging to their departments, and, as a consequence, he should give them full powers over the subordinates, for whose misconduct they would be held responsible. He has therefore said, when application for places as heads of bureaus have been made to him, that he should not promise such places, but should leave such selections to his Cabinet officers, who would be responsible for the efficiency of those appointed. It is certain that he relies much upon this doctrine of responsibility, and intends to have the heads of departments as untrammeled as he has kept himself. With the exception of the Commissionership of Internal Revenue, and one or two other bureaus, it is certain no promises have been made.

It may interest a certain class of politicians to know that Gen. GRANT has more than once remarked that men who come to Washington after offices are generally the very men who ought not to have them.

A Card from Col. A. K. McClure.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Feb. 27.

We have received from Col. MCCLURE the following card, which corrects many of the extravagant reports of newspaper correspondents concerning his late interview with the President-elect:

A CARD.

To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin:

Quite an undue importance has been given to a very brief and entirely cordial interview I had with Gen. GRANT recently, and it has been exaggerated to do great injustice to all parties involved. Some journals herald it as the beginning of a rupture between Gen. GRANT and his party. Not a word was uttered by either of us in any other than the kindest manner, nor was there the remotest intimation of his possible alienation from the Republican Party,

Other journals have censured me for obtruding myself upon Gen. GRANT, and attempting a factious dictation as to his appointments. Such reflections are wholly unjust. I called upon him to present a letter from Hon. JOHN M. READ, with which Gen. GRANT was evidently impressed, and it led to a brief conversation on the Cabinet. It was perfectly frank on both sides, and free from the shadow of offence. Respectful suggestions were made, and as respectfully heard and considered, as to the political policy of the new Administration; and the question of faction, either in Pennsylvania or elsewhere, was not discussed or even proposed.

I earnestly urged upon Gen. GRANT the policy of selecting representative Republican politicians for his Cabinet. I did so because intelligent and representative politicians only can make a successful ministry in any Government where the people make and unmake every department of power. I urged no man for the Cabinet; I had a preference and had expressed it on a former occasion, but had never assumed that even a party, much less a humble individual, had a right to insist upon any particular man as one of the confidential advisers of the President.

I was informed that Gov. GEARY had written, or would write, a letter to Gen. GRANT on the subject of his Cabinet. I stated that fact to Gen. GRANT, to which he replied that he had not heard from Gov. GEARY. I did not feel at liberty to assure Gen. GRANT that such a letter would be received, as there was nothing but Gov. GEARY'S promise to warrant the belief that he would recommend a particular gentleman for a Cabinet office from Pennsylvania.

A. K. MCCLURE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27, 1869.

A few Denials from Pennsylvanians.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, Feb. 27.

The following telegram was sent to Gen. GRANT to-day by Gov. GEARY:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 26, 1869.

To Gen. U. S. Grant, President elect, Washington, D. C.:

By the newspapers of to-day I observe that certain persons have stated to you that I have written letters to influence your Cabinet appointments. I have never written or telegraphed to you or any other person a word in favor of or against any one for that position. If you have received any such letters or telegrams, they are forgeries.

Truly yours,
JOHN W. GEARY.

We are authorized to state that neither Judge WILLIAMS nor Judge AGNEW has written the letters fastened upon them by the same authority. Both of them, and Judge READ as well, were applied to several days ago by influential friends of Gov. CURTIN, to commit themselves in this manner to his support. At repeated interviews, they were urged to take this action. Judge READ yielded to the pressure, and wrote a letter urging upon Gen. GRANT the appointment of CURTIN to a Cabinet position.

But both the other Judges declined to accede to the request from first to last, not deeming it consistent with their positions on the Bench. In conversation Judge WILLIAMS said emphatically: "Such a thing as doing this never entered into my thoughts."

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 27.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented the credentials of Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Senator elect from Maine.

Mr. HOWARD called up the joint resolution more effectually to insure the faithful completion of the Pacific Railroad, by withholding Government bonds until certain conditions are complied with.

After a brief discussion the consideration of it was postponed.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution requesting the President of the United States to transmit forthwith to each of the Executives of the several States a copy of the Constitutional Amendment, so as to secure its early ratification; but Mr. DAVIS objected, and the resolution went over.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the House bill to strengthen the public credit was taken up. The amendments of the Committee on Finance were agreed to, striking from the House bill the words "interest bearing," and also the proviso that "before any of said interest-bearing obligations, not already due, shall mature or be paid before a maturity, the United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder."

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN'S amendment mentioned in to-day's report was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report a substitute providing that the Government obligations shall be paid in coin at their values in gold and silver at the time they were issued; that the interest upon them shall be reduced to four and a half per cent., and that the excess of interest above that rate already paid which shall have been paid by the 1st of July, 1869, shall be applied in satisfaction of a portion of the principal. Mr. DAVIS made an argument in favor of the substitution.

Mr. BAYARD had no objection to the first section of the bill, but he believed that the second section, making coin contracts legal, was wholly unnecessary and likely to multiply litigations, and therefore he moved to strike it out.

Mr. MORTON said the section was necessary as a limitation upon the power to make coin contracts under the decision of the Superior Court.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to strike out the clause of the section providing that on the trial of a suit brought for the enforcement of a coin contract, proof of the real consideration may be given.

Mr. FESSENDEN saw no reason why the people of the country should not be allowed to make their contracts in whatever form they should please; and he believed that any limitation of their right to do so, would tend to postpone the resumption of specie payment.

Mr. CONKLING also thought it better to leave the people free to make such contracts as they might choose.

Mr. HOWE thought the clause proposed to be struck out should be retained as a protection.

Mr. DIXON said that by a reference to the *Globe*, he found that in the House of Representatives, the united votes of the four members from Connecticut were given in favor of the bill. He was glad to see that there was no party difference on this question among the members from that State. He intended to vote in accordance with the same view, and if his colleague did so, the vote of Connecticut would be unanimous in both Houses on this question.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to amend the second section so as to leave only the words "any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms."

Mr. HENDRICKS was willing to vote for this provision, but was opposed to the first section of the bill because it was not designed to have any practical effect, but merely to put upon the past financial legislation of Congress a construction to which he could not agree. It proposed to increase the bonded debt of the country $600,000,000 without increasing in any degree the ability of the country to pay the debt. The bonds of the country had been bought by the moneyed men of the country with a view to profit.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked what the Senator from Indiana meant by saying the bonds had been bought by the moneyed men of the country, when the candidate of his own party for the Presidency, had stated in his speeches that the bulk of them were held by widows, orphans and other people.

Mr. HENDRICKS replied, by moneyed men he meant men who had money; who had the wherewith to buy bonds; and although some of them were doubtless comparatively poor, yet he believed they were chiefly persons of large means who sought a profitable investment.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired whether he wished to sacrifice the poor bondholders in order to punish the rich.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he did not want to sacrifice anybody. He was simply in favor of paying everybody according to the contract, and in that way nobody would be sacrificed. The pending bill, if passed, would, in his judgment, contract the currency, because that would interfere with our national enterprise and commerce, which should be rather promoted in every legitimate way so as to turn the balance of trade with Europe in our favor. When that result should have been attained, the nation could resume specie payments, but not sooner.

Mr. CORBETT thought the value of our bonds would be increased, and our credit abroad strengthened, by the first section of the bill, and that, therefore, it ought to be passed.

Mr. HENDERSON'S amendment [illegible] then rejected—yeas 10, nays 35.

Mr. BAYARD'S motion to strike out the second section was then lost—yeas 7, nays 37.

The Senate, at 4:30 o'clock, took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7 o'clock.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill for the more equal distribution of the National Banking capital.

It provides that there shall be four hundred millions of bank notes, and that one hundred millions of greenbacks shall be withdrawn, so that the amount of circulation shall not be increased. The object of the bill is to give increasing banking facilities not now adequately supplied.

CUBA.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution to authorize the recognition of the independence of Cuba; and authorizing the President whenever, in his opinion, Cuba shall have established an independent Government *de facto*, according to the laws of nations, to recognize her independence. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MASONIC ASSOCIATION.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the bill to incorporate the Masonic Mutual Relief Association was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON the joint resolution donating condemned cannon for the creation of the monument to Gen. MCPHERSON was passed.

THE TURKISH SUPREMACY.

Mr. COLE offered the following joint resolution, and asked to have it laid on the table:

Be it Resolved, &c., That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Great Powers of Europe the grave concern with which the United States would regard any interference on the part of those Powers favoring the perpetuation of the Turkish supremacy in the islands of Greece.

Mr. NYE—That is all over now.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont—I think it is time to proceed with the business for which we came here.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT AGAIN.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to strengthen the public credit.

Mr. DOOLITTLE spoke in opposition to the bill. In considering the great question of finance the Congress of the United States did not stand in the relation of a party to any contract. Representing alike the tax-holder and the tax-receiver, it stood rather in the position of a judge, bound to do impartial justice between both. To deny the just claims of a public creditor would be repudiation, but it would be, at least, unjustifiable repudiation to disregard the rights of tax-payers. The duty of Congress was to stand upon the contract, in its spirit and letter, and settle the controversy between the parties upon the principle of equity. The first step toward paying the public debt and resuming specie payment was the reduction of the interest; but the pending bill seemed designed expressly to prevent that from being done, and, if it were passed, any such reduction would be impossible.

Mr. DOOLITTLE here read from an English financial authority to show that the English holders of the five-twenty bonds understood that they might not be paid in coin, and he stated that the understanding was the same in Germany.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked what was the evidence of it?

Mr. DOOLITTLE said the evidence was the market price of the bonds; the fact that they rose and fell *pari passu* with greenbacks as compared with gold. He then went on to argue that the bonds were not, according to the contract, payable in coin.

Mr. SHERMAN defended the action of the Finance Committee from what he called the extraordinary attack of the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. MORTON.) Ever since the Committee had failed to see the merits of the Finance bill, that Senator had found fault with all their work. The Senator from Indiana thought the Committee's bill dead, and thought, perhaps, that he had killed it, but he (SHERMAN) would tell the Senator that the pending bill contained one section of it, and that before twelve months all its provisions would be a part of the law of the land. He would say that his original opinion remained unchanged in regard to the true construction of the law under which the five-twenty bonds were issued; but he believed that the true policy of the nation was to declare them payable, and to pay them in gold.

Mr. MORTON protested against the charge that his opposition to the schemes of the Finance Committee was inspired by personal considerations. He had not claimed to have killed the Committee's bill, but had merely said it had died a natural death, and nobody could dispute the fact.

Mr. SHERMAN—I dispute it. It is not dead, but liveth, and it will become the law of the land.

Mr. DOOLITTLE was unable to see the wisdom or policy of making the people pay several hundred millions more than they had contracted for.

Mr. STEWART said the idea of the Democrats was to repudiate a quarter of the debt.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said the repudiators were those who sought to disregard the contract, and to impose upon the people heavy burdens unauthorized by law.

Mr. MORTON said that the Chairman of the Finance Committee had spoken with considerable asperity, but had failed to answer his (MORTON'S) argument, and after admitting that he still held the opinion that the payment of the bonds in currency now proposed in the face of that admission to make a new contract to pay them in coin.

Mr. HENDRICKS suggested to his colleague that the bill would not make a new contract, because it proposed no new consideration. It was an attempt to put a legislative construction upon the terms of the original contract; and if this Congress had the right to say that that contract meant one thing, of course a future Congress would have an equal right to construe differently.

Mr. FESSENDEN declared that notwithstanding the statements and opinions of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN) and the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. MORTON,) there was no doubt whatever about the meaning of the law under which the five-twenty bonds were issued. He had taken part in the enactment of that law, and he knew that the intention was that payment should be made in coin, and although the Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Indiana held a different opinion, it should be remembered that neither of these Senators, nor both of them, together gave law to the Senate or to the country. He would vote for this bill, although he would have preferred to rest the declaration which it contained upon the broad ground that the contract required that the obligations of the Government should be paid in coin. He wished to let the world see that the people of this country were determined to preserve inviolate their pledged faith.

After some further discussion an amendment, offered by Mr. HENDERSON, to the first section was rejected, and the bill was then passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Cattell, Conkling, Conness Corbett Cragin, Dixon, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysed, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Morgan, Morrill, of Maine, Morrill, of Vermont, Nye, Patterson of New Hampshire, Robertson, Sawyer, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Willey Williams, Wilson.—30.

Nays—Messrs. Cole, Davis, Doolittle, Fowler, Henderson, Hendricks, McCreery, McDonald, Morton, Osborne, Patterson of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Ross, Spencer, Wade, Walsh—16.

CAMERON and ANTHONY, who would have voted "yea," were paired with KELLOGG and NORTON, who would have voted "nay."

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the title of the bill was changed.

The following is the bill as passed:

AN ACT relating to the public debt.

Be it enacted, That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of Government to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money, or other currency than gold and silver.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin, and the consideration of which may be a loan of coin, or a sale of property, or the rendering of labor or service of any kind, the price of which as carried into the contract may have been adjusted on basis of the coin value thereof at the time of such sale or the rendering of such service or labor, shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms.

At 12 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker presented the petition of THOMAS ALLEN, of Atlanta, Ga., asking to be relieved from political disabilities incurred by participation in the rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

PETITIONS AND REPORTS.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, presented the petition of CHESTER SNOW and other citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate, New-York. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also, certain resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts in behalf of the Senate bill for the establishment of a line of American steamships. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill in addition to an act entitled: "An act to relieve from political disabilities certain persons named therein, approved July 27, 1868." Mr. BOUTWELL explained that the bill was simply a correction of some mistakes made in engrossing the act. The bill was passed.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The House resumed the consideration of the Louisiana contested election case of JONES *vs.* MANN, on which Mr. UPSON, of Michigan, was entitled to the floor. He argued against giving Mr. JONES the seat, on the ground of his not having received a sufficient number of votes. He said, at this late day of the session, he did not propose to take up the time of the House, discussing this question. He would yield, however, to such gentlemen as wished to be heard on the subject. He yielded, first, to Mr. BLACKBURN, of Louisiana, who favored giving the seat to Mr. JONES, on the general principles of right and justice. He did not intend to say anything derogatory of the character of Col. MANN, now deceased. Col. MANN was his friend, and he would say, an honorable gentleman. He had been elected, however, by the men whose hands were red with the blood of patriots, and he, (MANN,) after fighting the enemies of the country, had afterward fraternized with them. The Committee on Elections had said that Mr. JONES failed to make out a case. If the members of that Committee understood the condition of affairs at the South, they would appreciate the difficulties of making out a case in favor of loyalty.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, hoped to be able in the ten minutes allowed him to show that all the principles of justice were on the side of giving Mr. JONES the seat he claimed. The question was whether Mr. JONES was or was not elected in April, 1867. Mr. JONES was opposed here by Messrs. HUNT and MENARD, two gentlemen who also opposed each other. It was to their interest that Mr. JONES should not have the seat. Mr. MAYNARD read from the testimony of one of the election Judges to show that the whole number of votes cast in the Second Congressional District of Louisiana at the election in April, 1868, was 12,318, of which Mr. JONES received a clear majority.

Mr. COOK, of Illinois, a member of the Committee on Elections, said that the judge of elections to whom Mr. MAYNARD referred, had no means of knowing what the result was at the different polling places at the time he counted the votes.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, protested against establishing a precedent, which would allow the testimony of one witness to set aside a man's election.

After further discussion, the substitute offered by Mr. BLACKBURN, reciting that Mr. JONES is entitled to the seat, was rejected, and the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, setting forth that Mr. JONES is not entitled to a seat in the House from the Second District of Louisiana, were adopted.

Mr. ECKLEY, of Ohio, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to perfect the title of FRANKLIN OLIVER, a soldier of the war of 1812, to certain lands which he has covered by military warrants.

Mr. COOK, of Illinois, objected to its consideration.

Mr. UPSON, of Michigan, called up the contested election case of MENARD *vs.* HUNT, from the Second District of Louisiana.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, asked unanimous consent that J. WILLIS MENARD, who is a negro, holding the certificate of election, be sworn in as the sitting member, pending the consideration of the case.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, and Mr. KERR, of Indiana, objected.

Mr. UPSON, of Michigan, moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of allowing each of the contestants fifteen minutes to address the House in their own behalf. The rules were suspended, and Mr. MENARD [illegible] the centre of the Republican place in the House.

Mr. WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, suggested that Mr. MENARD speak from the Clerk's desk. [Laughter among the Democrats.]

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, objected to this.

The Speaker said the gentleman—having no seat of his own on the floor—could speak from any place he pleased.

Mr. MENARD then addressed the House, referring to the fact that Mr. HUNT had not taken the testimony within the time provided by the act. He said that if Mr. HUNT did not know the law of Congress he was a very poor subject to send to Congress. The point was deemed a good one, and caused some amusement among members. He went on to argue the details of the question in an easy, quiet, good-humored style, which attracted the attention and apparent sympathy of the members. After speaking for about a quarter of an hour he asked and obtained leave to print the remainder of his remarks in the *Globe*. After he resumed his seat many members approached and congratulated him in a friendly manner.

Mr. MAYNARD suggested that as the action of the House in the case of MANN *vs.* JONES showed that there was a vacancy in the district, and as the gentleman who had just addressed the House (MR. MENARD) held the certificate and had therefore, a *prima facie* right to the seat, be he sworn in and allowed to hold the seat pending the litigation. He asked unanimous consent to offer a motion to that effect.

Mr. UPSON declined to yield the floor for that purpose.

Mr. CHANLER appealed to Mr. UPSON to let Mr. MAYNARD make that motion.

Mr. UPSON declined to do so, adding that if he did the gentleman from New-York would be found voting against it.

Mr. CHANLER, persisting in his effort to have the motion made, the Speaker remarked that the gentleman from Michigan was entitled to the floor, and must be protected in his rights.

Mr. CHANLER intimated that gentlemen on the Republican side were always protected by the Speaker, while those on the Democratic side were not.

The Speaker said the gentleman from New-York was not just, for he had had his own rights protected by the Speaker on every occasion.

Mr. CHANLER replied that he had appealed to the Speaker when questions of veracity were passed between members, and that the Republican members had been protected and the Democratic members had been punished.

The SPEAKER—The remarks of the gentleman from New-York are not respectful to the Chair, nor are they true.

Mr. CHANLER—Very well, Sir, I will leave that question to be decided by the second.

Mr. UPSON then went on to argue in support of the action of the Committee on Elections, and to show that neither of the claimants for the seat, J. W. MENARD or CALEB S. HUNT, were entitled to the seat. He was questioned by Messrs. SCHENCK, GARFIELD and PAINE to show that Mr. MENARD had the same *prima facie* right to the seat, holding the certificate of the Governor, that every other Representative had.

Mr. UPSON argued that they had got past the *prima facie* case, and that there were no merits in it.

Mr. GARFIELD inquired whether the gentleman meant to say that this was an election case in which there was no *prima facie* right.

Mr. UPSON suggested that perhaps the gentleman did not understand what *prima facie* meant, and he gave him the interpretation of it by a Vermont Judge, as being a case which was good on its face and bad in its rear. [Laughter.]

Mr. PAINE asked Mr. UPSON to yield for a resolution declaring J. W. MENARD'S right to the seat pending the consideration of the case.

Mr. UPSON declined to yield for that purpose and continued to state the reasons sustaining the report of the Committee.

Mr. CARY spoke for ten minutes in advocacy of Mr. HUNT'S right to the seat.

Mr. KERR, of the minority of the Committee on Elections, argued that Mr. HUNT had an unquestionable right to the seat, having received an overwhelming majority of the votes cast at the election.

Mr. POLAND offered as a substitute for the report and resolution of the Committee on Elections, a resolution recommitting the case to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to take testimony as to the validity of the election, &c. He admitted that that could not be done, as the Congress would expire next Thursday, but he offered the resolution for the purpose of disposing of the case, and saving the House from falling into the dilemma of making an unfair and unsound precedent.

Mr. PAINE moved to amend the resolution by a provision admitting Mr. MENARD to his seat pending the consideration of the question. The previous question having been seconded and the main question ordered, and Mr. UPSON having an hour to close the debate, he yielded ten minutes to Mr. SHELLABARGER, who alluded to the novelty of the case as being the first where one of the down-trampled race came and asked to take his seat among the law-makers of the Republic, which had been so long his oppressor.

Mr. MCKEE argued for five minutes in support of the claim of Mr. MENARD.

After further discussion by Messrs. BECK, PAINE and GARFIELD, the House proceeded to vote on the various propositions. The vote was first taken on the resolution of the minority of the Committee of Elections declaring CALEB S. HUNT duly elected, and it was rejected—yeas 41, nays 136.

The vote was next taken on Mr. PAINE'S amendment admitting Mr. MENARD to a seat in the House, and the amendment was rejected—yeas 57, nays 130.

Mr. DAWES moved that the whole subject be laid on the table. Agreed to without a division.

Mr. DAWES then offered a resolution for the payment of the two claimants, SIMON JONES and J. W. MENARD, $2,500 each for time spent and expenses incurred.

Mr. KERR moved to amend the resolution by adding to it the name of CALEB S. HUNT, the other claimant.

Before having the vote taken, Mr. DAWES yielded the floor to Mr. CHANLER for a personal explanation in reference to a difference of opinion between the Speaker and himself. He proceeded to read extracts from the *Globe* to prove that he had been correct in his assertion this morning that the Speaker, on a question of veracity between members, had decided in one way in respect to Republican members, and in an opposite in respect to Democratic members.

Mr. DICKEY rose to the question of order, that the gentleman from New-York had no right to go into the whole history of the Speaker of the House.

The Speaker requested that the gentleman from New-York might not be interrupted in his personal explanation.

Mr. DICKEY withdrew the question at the request of the Speaker.

Mr. CHANLER proceeded with his remarks, and claimed his right to state that the ruling of the Speaker in the two cases referred to—the case of Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, and Mr. HOLBROOK, of Idaho—was contradictory and unfounded in parliamentary practices.

The Speaker remarked that, instead of being a personal explanation, the remarks of the gentleman from New-York were an attack upon the Chair. The language which the gentleman had used this morning had fallen upon the Speaker's ear as a direct reflection upon his veracity. He had understood him to say that on questions of veracity he would appeal from the decision of the Chair, and he had stated that the language was not respectful to the Chair, and was not true. It was the only response which a gentleman could make to such a remark. The Speaker then referred to the two cases cited by Mr. CHANLER—the cases of Messrs. LOGAN and HOLBROOK—and showed that the remarks of Mr. LOGAN had not been intended to be offensive, and had been immediately withdrawn; while that of Mr. HOLBROOK had been grossly offensive, had been repeated, and had not been retracted. The Chair would leave the question, not to his political associates, not to those who put him in this position, but he would leave it fearlessly to the political associates of the gentleman who now arraigned him whether there was not the widest possible contrast between the two cases, which the gentleman from New-York had cited for the purpose, he supposed, of attacking the presiding officer of the House of which he was a member.

The question was then taken on the resolution and amendment, and they were agreed to.

Mr. WARD asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the statement that the relics of GEORGE WASHINGTON, taken from the Arlington Mansion, were about to be restored to Gen. LEE.

Mr. BROOKS objected.

The House then, at 4:30, took a recess until 7:30 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

THE ALASKA INVESTIGATION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30, the Speaker in the chair.

Mr. HULBURD, of New-York, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, made a report on the subject of the Alaska matter, with additional suggestions from some of the members of the Committee, which was ordered to be printed. The report is signed by Representatives HULBURD, PETERS, PLANTS and GETZ, and is published [illegible] this morning. The following is appended:

The undersigned members of the Committee concur with their fellow-members in the foregoing report, as far as it goes, but they cannot forbear expressing their decided disapproval of the conduct of those who permitted themselves to be retained by the Russian Minister as advocates, or as active agents by his Government, in a case in which their own [illegible] were so deeply interested, and keeping the fact of their being so retained from the knowledge of those with whom they were dealing [illegible] the business of their clients. However right or innocent it may be for an attorney to be retained by a foreign Power in a case in which the public interests are involved, [illegible] such retainer without making the fact public [illegible] influence exerted, certainly, no man whose former high public position has given him extraordinary influence in the community, has the right to sell that influence—the trust and confidence of his fellow-citizens—to a foreign Government, or to any one else who has an interest adverse to the Government of his own country. [illegible] In the course of the report some reference is made to Mr. PAINTER, [illegible] Mr. STANTON, as having no information on which to base his [illegible] denunciations of what he called the "The Alaska Swindle." It seems further to imply that if we had been seeking to be employed secretly with Messrs. STANTON and WALKER, in the interest of Russia, he would have been guilty of a great impropriety. [illegible] and we also are bound, as we conceive, to state that we give no credit to [illegible] divert the public attention from their own anomalous position by [illegible] the man whom they charge with giving it currency.

J. P. BROOMALL,
H. P. H. BROMWELL,
J. COBURN,
STEPHEN TABER.

Mr. BROOMALL, from the same Committee, reported testimony in the Wells, Fargo & Co. contract.

Also, from the Committee on Accounts, reported on the stationery fund of the House.

Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, introduced a resolution authorizing the Pacific Union Company, Eastern Division, to change its name to "Kansas Pacific Railroad Company." Passed.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. POMEROY in the Chair, on the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations, proceeded to explain the amendments. He said that the bill, as it passed the House, appropriated $2,312,240 on estimates which had called for $2,977,982; the Senate Committee on Appropriations had added to it amendments amounting to $840,963, and the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs had added amendments amounting to $3,800,989, so that now the bill proposed to appropriate $6,654,158. The bill was, therefore, a very important one, but it was still more important in view of the amounts that would be called for hereafter, if the policy inaugurated by it was sanctioned by the House. If the treaties made by the Indian Commission were sanctioned by the House and appropriated for, Congress would have to appropriate about $7,500,000 next year for the Indians, about $10,000,000 the following year, and from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 after that for the next twenty years. Gentlemen would see that this was a matter which called for very considerable care, and for the exercise of judgment. Indeed, the matter was so important and so difficult, that the Committee on Appropriations had not been able to come to any conclusion satisfactory to itself, and had instructed him to state the facts and submit them to the judgment of the House. The Indian treaties up to 1865, to 1866, had been substantially satisfied by about two millions of dollars, but in 1867 Congress established an Indian Peace Commission. That Commission had gone to the plains and treated with the wild roaming Indians, which treaties called for those additional amounts. Those treaties would be understood by a statement of that made with the Crow Indians under which each head of a family was to receive a farm, agricultural implements, cattle, &c., and each member of the family suits of clothes every year. He admitted that if nothing could be done with the Indians but fight them, war would be very much more expensive. The war now being carried on against a few Indians was costing a great deal more than all those expenditures, vast as they might be.

Mr. ALLISON inquired whether these new treaties were not made with hostile Indians, and if so, whether they were not more favorable than the existing treaties with the peaceable Indians, and whether or not the effect would not be to make peaceable Indians dissatisfied and hostile.

Mr. BUTLER said he could answer the first two branches of the inquiry, but not the last, as that was a mere matter of judgment. These new treaties had been made with hostile bands, and they were more favorable to the Indians than those heretofore made, but the proposition was that all the Indians, except those who had property of their own and that were now substantially within the bounds of civilization, should have like treaties and like benefits. The plan was to be extended to all of them.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, inquired whether those Indians with whom the new treaties had been made were not still hostile.

Mr. BUTLER replied that some of them were.

Mr. MUNGEN inquired whether the Senate amendments appropriated more than was required by the treaties.

Mr. BUTLER replied that they did not.

Mr. ALLISON remarked that if these appropriations were made now for the new treaties, the House would be giving the sanction and concurrence of the law-making power of the Government to the carrying out of the treaties in the future. He presumed that the Committee on Appropriations had given the matter careful consideration, and he wanted to know what was its best judgment in the matter.

Mr. BUTLER replied that the subject was so vast in its consequences, of such importance, involving so many difficulties, that he did not desire to take the responsibility of making any recommendation. He was only responsible for stating the facts to the House and leaving the question to the House.

Mr. LOGAN desired to know whether the Committee on Appropriations desired the House to vote for the Senate amendments.

Mr. BUTLER replied that the Committee recommended non-concurrence, so as to leave the question entirely with the House.

Mr. SCOFIELD, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, said that he understood every member to be decidedly hostile to the Senate's amendments, considering that they involved the deepest villainy.

Mr. LOGAN said he had desired to get out that statement. The amendments, therefore, should be non-concurred in and sent to a Committee of Conference.

Mr. BURLEIGH, of Dakota, advocated concurrence in the Senate's amendments, and complimented the Indian Peace Commission. The Indian war was costing at the rate of forty millions a year, while Gen. HARNEY was feeding the Indians at a cost of only $1,750,000.

Mr. WINDOM advocated concurrence in the Senate amendments, and referring to the statement made by Mr. SCOFIELD, ask the House to remember of whom the Indian Peace Commission was composed. Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. HARNEY, and Gen. AUGUR, were members of it, and were they, he asked, men who would be mixed up with any villainy. He declared that a more honest, more honorable and more intelligent Commission could not possibly be found within the limits of the United States. The Indians were not mere pensioners on the bounty of the Government; they had been robbed of everything they possessed. The Government had made the treaties with them, and had violated them. The Indians must either starve or fight, or the Government must feed them. The issue was thus fairly and succinctly presented to the House, and must be met.

Mr. HIGBY reminded the House that the Indian Peace Commission had been sent out under the action of both Houses, and remarked that it was too late for the House to raise the question as to whether the treaties had been made properly.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the amendments, and called attention to the fact that the bill as amended provided appropriations to an amount three times as great as the Secretary of the Interior had estimated as requisite for all Indian purposes.

Mr. LOGAN demanded an explanation of the appropriations for private claims contained in the Senate amendments. He regarded the policy of Indian treaties as preposterous and ridiculous. It was mere child's play, and no matter what might be said of the high character of the men who had made those new treaties, he would say they made most ridiculous treaties and most unworthy of statesmen. He should like to see Mr. MIX, the Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, mounted on a high horse, under the lead of the gentleman from Minnesota, (WINDOM,) with a lasso in his hand, chasing the fourteen-year-old Indian bucks to put breeches on them. [Laughter.] What a beautiful sight, too, it would be to see a Comanche walking with a stove-pipe hat on his head trying to put his breeches on. [Laughter.] He was not willing to vote money for any such ridiculous purpose.

Mr. WINDOM suggested that when they got up a caravan on the Plains, that the gentleman from Illinois should accompany it as clown.

Mr. LOGAN—No, Sir! Clowns are cheap nowadays, and as the gentleman will not be in Congress, his services can be got cheap; [Laughter.] but if the gentleman will put on a suit of clothes, with a musket and bayonet, I will go with him to teach him to kill Indians.

Mr. WINDOM—Will it cost $1,000,000 for every one you kill?

Mr. LOGAN—No, Sir, I will not charge a cent. I never killed anybody that I know of, and I am very certain the gentleman never will.

Mr. WINDOM—I hope not.

Mr. LOGAN—I do not know why the gentleman should think of employing me as a clown.

Mr. WINDOM—Only for your capacity: that is all. [Laughter.]

Mr. LOGAN—I never knew a circus worth anything without a clown.

Mr. WINDOM—That is why we want you.

Mr. LOGAN—I am necessary in the House. It could not spare me for a moment. [Laughter.] These gentlemen [illegible] with Indians that they cannot behave themselves. There is not an Indian squaw in the whole Sioux camp that has not better manners than the gentleman from Dakota. [Laughter.]

Without taking a vote on any of the amendments, the Committee rose.

THE INAUGURATION.

Mr. PAYNE introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Mayor of Washington, for the use of the volunteer military organizations wishing to take part in the inauguration ceremonies, four thousand muskets, six brass field pieces, caissons, cavalry and infantry equipments, flags, &c. Passed.

The House then, at 10:30, adjourned till 11 o'clock on Monday.

New-Jersey.

The Coroner's Jury in the inquest on Mrs. FRANCES GREENE, whose dead body was found locked up in a room at her residence in South Eighth-street, Jersey City, returned late on Friday night with a verdict that death resulted from natural causes, and not by any act of her husband, who had deserted her.

A new society, to be called the Association of Enlisted Men, is about being formed in Jersey City. It is to consist entirely of discharged private soldiers, who propose to form a club for mutual improvement and to raise a fund for the relief of the sick among their number, and the assistance of families of deceased members. For the purpose a meeting will be held on Monday evening next, in the rooms over the Central Saloon, corner of Grove-street and Newark-avenue.

A case which excites considerable interest in Belleville, is under examination before Justice STAFF. A boss carpenter named WM. SANFORD, is charged with having struck a boy named ARTHUR REDDING, so severely, that the lad's life is now in danger. The defence is a total denial. The accused is bailed in $1,000. PHILETUS BEARDSLEY testified that he saw the occurrence, and that the assailant was BILLY SANFORD, but when asked to identify Mr. SANFORD in Court he failed to do so. The case has not yet been decided.

A Paterson lawyer has been caught forging and discounting notes to the amount of at least $1,000. The case is being quietly settled.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE HELPLESS.

AFTER VICTOR HUGO.

The hen-bird beats her pinions on the snare;
Her mate the goshawk's crooked talons tear;
Over the callow nestlings, weak and lone,
What wing shall spread when darkness gathers?
—None.
Poor little birds!

The shepherd's dog with age lies dead and cold;
The wolf steals down upon the trembling fold;
The last pale crimson streak of sunset's gone;
Who guards the flock until the morning?—None.
Poor little lambs!

The father in the felon prison lies;
The mother in the spital shuts her eyes;
Sharp hunger sickens; day is almost done;
Who watches by the squalid cradle?—None.
Poor little babes!

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE UNDER SIDE.

From Macmillan's for February.

I was walking quickly along one of our quiet country roads the other afternoon, with some fears that the mild December day would close and darkness overtake me before I reached home, when I was attracted by a group standing at the corner of the churchyard wall. There were two policemen and a lady in earnest talk, and a few steps apart, a girl, her head bent and a brown cape, faded and weather-beaten, drawn tightly round her. I stopped and asked if anything were the matter.

"I don't know what to say to the case," said the lady; "the girl tells such a strange tale. She stopped me just now, and asked me to tell her the way to Hammersmith. She has walked all the way from Ipswich, she says. She has come down in search of her brother, who lives in Bromley, near London. She has tried Bromley in the East-end and Bromley in Kent, and, not finding him, she wants to go to Hammersmith, where she has an aunt living."

One of the policemen, a kindly-faced man, was bending down toward the girl and questioning her. She answered the questions in a depressed and weary tone, but there were no contradictions in her statements. She did not cry, or make any asseveration as to the truth of her singular story. She asked for nothing but to be directed on her way to Hammersmith.

The policeman finished his cross-questioning by asking, "How old are you, my dear?"

"Just turned eighteen, Sir." She was small, and had almost the appearance of a child, but her face had an old expression.

"Where do you live?"

She gave an address in Ipswich very promptly.

"Now that's so far so good," said the man, turning to the lady. "You see, ma'am, as I've been in Ipswich myself, and I know as there is such a street, likewise lane."

"But you see, my girl," said the second policeman, "in case you're not speaking the truth, and your statements ain't correct, we can easily find out by applying to the force in Ipswich. Do you see?"

The girl made no reply.

The lady proposed to take her to the station and pay her fare into London. The policeman favored the plan. The girl seemed content. As we walked toward the station, I noticed she seemed footsore and worn out. I asked her a few questions about her home, her brothers and sisters, and the like, and whether she had ever been to school. She said, "Yes, for a little while, to a Quaker ragged school, one that belonged to Miss ——, who lived at ——," and she mentioned the name and residence of an influential family of Ipswich, old acquaintances of my father. Her answers to my questions strengthened the belief in her truthfulness that her manner alone had raised.

By this time it was nearly dark. Already on the clouds the red light of the city was beginning to flare like a flag of war thrown out above the great battle-field toward our quiet suburb, that we, in the midst of our trees and fields and fresh air, might know of the heat and glare and roar of the conflict of life that rages so near us. Were it possible to send the girl—a stranger, poor, and disappointed—into London that night, to throw her off into the great roaring eddy that whirls and sucks into its hungry tide, year by year and month by month, not only the green fields and lanes of the country, but also its human sacrifice of innocence and ignorance and poverty? Was there no place near, where the poor child could sleep in peace and safety, and at least meet London in the security of daylight? The policeman "couldn't say as he knew of any respectable place in the village where she could be taken in, and the L——m Union was five miles off." He strongly advised that she should be sent into town. "Its not very likely as she'll find her aunt with the bit of address she has, but she can go to the Union," he said. Suddenly, in the dusk, I saw a figure which helped me in my perplexity. It was my father returning from his evening stroll. I ran to him, and told him the story in a few words. He saw the girl, and, after a few moments of consultation, decided she must remain. We named over the different cottages in the neighborhood where it was possible for her to sleep, but to each there was an objection. Then we thought, could she not stay here? There was no room in the house, to be sure, but could not a bed be made in the little saddle-room where there was a stove, and which was clean and dry and airy? There were mattresses, of course, and as if to suggest the plan, in the very saddle-room stood a pile of blankets, new and sweet, ready for Christmas presents for the poor families in the brick-fields. It was all arranged in a few moments, the whole household full of activity and sympathy. Our pretty little housemaid's face looked quite radiant as she took the orders about the big tub, the can of hot water, towels, &c., and the details of arrangement of the little impromptu bedroom. "Indeed, Miss," she said, "I'm very glad to do it for the poor thing. Once, when father was going a journey on foot from Wales—on the Bath way, you know, Miss—he lost his way as it was getting dark, and he was tired and very hungry, and he met a gentleman who asked him where he was going, and then took him to his own house, and gave him supper and a beautiful room to sleep in. He was the clergyman of the place, and a rich gentleman beside. Father often told us the story, and I've always thought I should like to do the same for some one myself." And she went off quite flushed and smiling with her bundle of sheets and blankets.

Some clean garments were found to replace the soiled and travel-stained clothes. The lady, her first friend, with whom I had found her, came up herself, bringing her some underclothing and a gift in money. She was not willing that her first kind thought of paying the girl's fare into London should not be fulfilled, and had trebled the gift first intended. After the bath and fresh clothing it was difficult to recognize our little woman. She seemed to have washed away with the soilure of her journey some of the dreary expression of her face.

She sat on a low stool on the hearth, in the genial glow but semi-obscurity of the firelight; and with her small thin white hands spread toward the warmth, and speaking with a strong Suffolk accent, she told the tale of her wanderings. I tell it as much in her own words as possible, only putting into narrative form what I got from her by questions.

"My name is Sarah—Sarah Kidd. We live in lodgings in Upper Bond-street, near St. Helen's Jail, Ipswich. Father is a knife-grinder, and mends umbrellas. I have three brothers, but I am the only girl. George is married, and John—he's the one I've come to London to find—he's married, too, and he's a baker. Jimmy is eleven; he goes to school, and can read and write. I never went to school, except for a little bit. I wanted to go to Sunday School, but I couldn't. Father made me stay at home to sew gloves." (This was said with hesitation.) "I can make three to four pairs of gloves a day, working steady, and I get three-halfpence for them. Mother works at the gloves, too, but she's often ill and too bad to work, and I was the only one to do anything, and we were very bad off sometimes. John came to see us at Whitsuntide, and said his wife was expecting a baby, and he wanted me to come and look after the other little 'un. He couldn't take me back then, he said, but he promised to send the money in a letter when he got back. But he never sent no money, and we didn't hear anything of him, and things were very bad at home, and I knew my aunt at Hammersmith had work steady, and she had been a glover in Ipswich too before she went to London. And I said to mother, 'I'll walk to London and find John, and then, beside getting my keep, I'll may-be get some work. There's plenty of work in London, and I'll send you some money in stamps in a letter.' She was very bad off when I left, and work had been very slack for a good while. I started from Ipswich on Thursday fortnight, and walked about ten miles; but I took the wrong way, and got to Stowmarket. I did not know my way at all, you see, Miss, and the way I did all the journey was, when I came to a place, I always asked for the London road, and when I got on that I knew I must be going toward London. When I got to Stowmarket I went to a policeman, and asked him for a night order for the Union, for I'd no money to pay for a lodging, and he gave it me, and I slept there that night, and the next day I walked on a good bit, about eighteen miles, I think. I never asked nobody for anything except a bit of bread now and again on the road, but when I was standing on a bridge at the next place—I don't remember the name of the place—a gentleman asked me where I was going, and I said 'London;' and he said, 'You're not going to walk, my girl?' and I said 'Yes.' So then he gave me sixpence. It was nearly dark, and my hands were cold, and when I was trying to find my pocket I dropped the sixpence in the mud; and I stayed there an hour seeking it, but I could not find it. The next place, I think, was Colchester, and it was getting late when I got there. I went to the station-house for a night order, and then I stopped to ask the way to the Union from a woman who was standing at the door; and she asked me if I was hungry, and I said 'Yes,' and she said, 'You can't get anything to eat at the Union to-night, but I'll give you a cup of tea and bit of bread, for you look tired.' So she took me in, and when I was going she gave me a pair of boots, for mine was all worn out. I slept at the Union that night, and next morning a gentleman came in where I was picking oakum, and he stopped and asked me where I was going, and I said 'London' again; and he said when he was going I need not do any more work, but might start at once, for I'd a long walk before me, and he gave me sixpence. That day I walked a long way, eighteen miles or more, and I got to Chelmsford. I tried to get a lodging for my sixpence, but I couldn't, and I slept at the Union there. After Chelmsford I come to Brentwood, and there a woman called Smith said she would take me in for the night and give me some tea for sixpence. So I stayed there that night. It was a lodging-house, and there were awful bad people in the house, but she was kind to me, and gave me a cup of tea in the morning. Yes, I often felt tired—not so much when I had the tea though—for I always had to do some work at the Union before I started in the morning. Once I did some scrubbing for a woman who said she could not kneel; but it was mostly regular Union work that I did. I think people were very kind to me on the road all the way as I came along, but they were mostly poor people that spoke to me. They gave me something to eat, and spoke kind to me, that was all. I never asked them for money, and they was not likely to spare it. The policemen were always good to me, and the kindest were those near London.

"Well, Miss, the next place was Romford, and there I slept at the Union. I'm not sure, but I think it was there we had the rats. There was hay under the boards we slept on, and the rats were underneath, and were running over us all night. They ate a hole in my cloak. We were all frightened at them, and couldn't sleep. Next morning I didn't start till late, and it was near dark before I got to a place called Ilford. I could not find a policeman, and I couldn't find the Union, and I lost my way altogether, I think. As I was walking along the road, it was very dark, and I caught my foot on something and fell into some deep water up to my waist. I think it must have been the canal. I screamed out, for I was dreadful frightened, and thought I was going to be drowned; and a man came up and pulled me out, and helped me to wring out my clothes.

He gave me fourpence, and I went on; but I was cold and wet, and it was dark, and I was very hungry. Then I thought now I had fourpence I could get a lodging, and need not keep on looking for the Union any more. So I walked on to a public house the man had pointed out to me, and asked them to take me in, but the woman said it was ten o'clock, and the fire was out, and they had no room; she told me to go to another public house further down the road, but when I got there they would not take me in either—I was so wet and poor-looking, I suppose—but the woman gave me a cup of tea and piece of bread for twopence.

I walked on and on, for I was wet and very cold; but I could not see anything but a straight road, and every house was closed up for the night. Then at last I sat down against a heap of stones, and cried. I sat there till near morning, I think, and then I got up again and walked on, for I began to see London before me. I knew it must be London at last. I found Bromley in Middlesex, you see it's in London itself, and I went about all that day looking for my brother. A policeman was very kind to me; he took hold of my hand, and said, 'Come along, my dear,' and he went round with me to all the bake-houses to ask for my brother, but he wasn't there. So then they said it might be Bromley in Kent, and I had better try there next day. So I went and asked for a night ticket, and the policeman said, 'We don't give night tickets here; just you go and stand against the wall with the women, and go in when the door opens.' I think this was the nicest Union I was in. They gave me some gruel there, beside a piece of bread. We had carpet beds there, swung between two boards, and each a blanket, but I was very cold, for I couldn't sleep in my clothes they were so wet. The women in the room talked awful bad, but I was so tired I fell asleep. On Saturday I started for Bromley in Kent, and that night I slept at Croydon, and stayed there all Sunday, too, for I had a pain in my knee, and it rained hard all day. The policeman let me stay nearly all day in the Station-house, and gave me something to eat, too. They were very kind to me there. So then on Monday I went to Bromley, and all that day long I was searching for my brother, but I couldn't so much as find the stret in which he said he lived, and I had to go to the Union again that night, thinking to myself he might be dead. To-day I came on here to find my way to Hammersmith, when the lady met me. I don't know what I shall do if I don't find my brother. I don't want to go back to Ipswich. I think I might get work in London, perhaps, and send mother the stamp in a letter."

The next day Sarah went into London to seek her aunt. It was the first time she had ever been in a train in her life, and she seemed much reassured when she found she was under the care of the guard, whom I suppose she regarded in the same way as she did the policeman, in the light of a guardian angel. She had sufficient money to provide for food and a respectable lodging for two days in case she did not find her aunt, and on the day but one following we arranged to meet her in town at the Working Women's College at 5 o'clock.

Letters from Ipswich came the next morning in reply to our inquiries, fully corroborating the account Sarah had given of herself and family, besides revealing one of those sad, but, alas! too frequent pictures of household misery arising from the intemperance and cruelty of the father.

My sister on the day appointed went to Queen-square, and gave me the further account of Sarah's adventure as follows:

"Mrs. Circlestone, the housekeeper at the College, told me when I got in that the girl had come. 'She's been telling me her story, Miss, and I think she seems a sensible girl, for the first thing she said, when she found you were not here, was, might she have a little water to wash her face and hands? and then she took a comb out of her pocket and went into the yard and combed her hair, which seemed decent and sensible, you know, Miss.' I ordered Sarah some tea, and then sent for her to come to the office to tell me how she had sped since we saw her off in the train from our station. She came in, her face shining with soap and friction. The history of her two days was discouraging. She had found her aunt, but the woman had evidently wished to have no responsibility about the girl, and had told her she was going to leave the neighborhood, and refused to say whither she was going. She, however, gave Sarah a letter from her mother, which had been sent to Hammersmith, on the chance of Sarah's going there. Sarah stayed all night in Hammersmith, and the next morning early started for Queen-square. She had safely navigated the confusion of streets, and at 2 o'clock reached the college steps, and then had walked patiently to and fro those three long hours, till the time appointed. And here she was again drifted to our feet, a poor waif and stray, without anchor or haven.

I took Mrs. Circlestone into my counsel as to what must be done next, and a bed was made for Sarah in one of the empty class-rooms, where she slept surrounded by desks, maps and blackboards. Before she went to bed Sarah told me that Mrs. Circlestone's little maid Celia had lent her a petticoat to wear till her own could be washed and mended, thus taking from her own scanty wardrobe to provide for the necessity of her poorer sister.

The next morning early I started with Sarah—who, with her small bundle under her arm, followed me through the crowded streets with the unquestioned meekness of a dog—in the hope of finding for her a temporary home in some charitable institution, where she could remain till work could be got for her. We went to one or two industrial schools and refuges before we found a suitable place for Sarah; she seemed to present a somewhat exceptional case, to which the object of the charities did not apply. In some they needed a character of some months' standing to be given; in others they required her to have been convicted of some crime; for some her plight was too bad, for some, thank God, it was too good. In each place, however, we were met with kindly interest and good-will; and though one or two of the institutions represented the extreme shades of religious difference, we found a hearty sympathy and spirit of cooperation existing between them which must increase their usefulness and influence very much.

Toward evening we found a haven; 'The Refuge,' in Newport Market. The Sister, standing in her long gray dress and spotless linen cap, asks a few business-like questions, knitting briskly at a gray stocking the while, and closing with the welcome words, 'I will take her.'

I said good-bye to Sarah, promising that we would come to see her in a few days, and so left her by the pleasant fire in the women's dormitory."

Three days later we went up to London to see Sarah at the Refuge. It was two days before Christmas, and the Charing Cross Station wore a bustling holiday face. There were heaps of luggage, hampers and parcels, piled on the platform; gentlemen and ladies acting their own "Christkindel," with arms filled with parcels, for some Christmas tree or other; lots of bright-faced children going home for the holidays. Out of this scene of bustle we passed into the streets, among the gay shops decked out with Christmas green, and through the jostling crowd into narrower and yet narrower streets, till the daylight of the waning Winter's afternoon seemed almost closed out by the shadowing walls; and the open stalls of vegetables and meat were lit up with flaming gas-lights. But even here, into these dark passages, amid the filth and squalor, a whisper of the message of Christmas had come. Holly and mistletoe were hung on the stalls, and people were buying their Christmas dinners. A careworn-looking woman stood near us for the moment in the crowded passage; she held one child by the hand and another on her arm. She was buying a piece of meat. It was not a large piece, neither was the store large to which it was added in the basket; but, after a moment's eyeing of the pile of green, she said, "I'll have a penn'orth of Christmas, please," and she put the bit of green into the baby's hand, and moved on.

Suddenly we came to the flat front of a building two stories high, rising above the dingy houses that surrounded it. It looked as if it might have been converted into a dwelling-house. We rang at a bell, and a porter opened the wide dark door. We asked to see "Sister Priscilla." We stood a moment or so in a wide-paved entry, and then the inner door opened, and we found ourselves in a large bright room, with a clean scrubbed floor and a hospitable fire, which reflected smiles in rows of shining tins hung against the wall.

A young man in a white apron and two bright-faced boys were busy pouring out coffee, and arranging piles of bread on plates on the long table. A tall, handsome young woman, in a black dress, white cap, and carrying keys in her hand, appeared, and led us up a narrow staircase, through a long room, down each side of which were ranged beds covered with brown blankets, and each bed had a bench set at the foot. The room was lofty, warm and bright; and, raising my eyes, I saw upon the rough-hewn rafters, in clear letters, "Blessed are the pure in heart;" "Blessed are the poor in spirit;" "Blessed are the meek." At the end of the room Sister Priscilla met us, and took us to her little sitting-room, simple and small, but bearing the indescribable touches which show refinement and cultivation. It was just "taking-in time," or the time when the doors are open to admit the men and women who seek the Refuge for the night. "Should we like to see the 'taking-in?' You will hear some very sad stories," said Sister Priscilla, "but I think you will be interested."

We went and sat in the little office behind the window at which the applicants stood and gave their names, and answered the questions of the receiver who sat at the desk. There were a few moments of waiting, and then the great door was opened, and out of the darkness a crowd of white faces pressed forward to the light.

The women came first, each stepping up to the window into the light, giving her name, age, &c., and then passing on till the full number, twenty-seven, was made up. Each person may stay in the Refuge seven nights, and every effort is made to get them employment before the week expires.

Some of the women were middle-aged, some very young, but the faces varied little in their stolid expression of misery. Some one or two looked sad and pitiful; only one, a girl, with a veil tied over her face, smiled; it was the worst face there. The questions were nearly the same to all. "What is your name?" "Are you from London or the country?" &c. And the answers were, "I have done seamstress work;" "I have been a servant;" "Have no friends;" "Out of work;" "Have been ill;" "Seeking work all over London;" "No home;" "Slept in dormitories or refuges, sometimes in dry doorways—anywhere."

There was a dreary monotony about the stories which seemed to make tragedy the rule of life, and awfully commonplace. So twenty-seven passed away into the haven of firelight, safety and warm coffee. Many were turned away, for whom there was no room. They did not murmur, but passed away, vanishing like forlorn spirits into the darkness of the street. The men followed. They seemed to represent more varied classes than the women had done. Some were boys and some men. Carpenters, laborers, bricklayers, plumbers, clerks—every trade almost had its representative. Several men from the country came to London in the hope of finding work, and had found none. Some were dressed with a painful effort to maintain appearances of respectability. One man spoke with the accent of a gentleman. I thought he seemed reluctant to answer the questions put to him.

It was touching to see the eagerness that lit up the faces when there was a mention of work. One especially struck me,—a young, stoutly-built man, with a fine face. He stepped up into the light of the window: "A ship's carpenter, aged twenty-two." He spoke with a north-country accent. "Come to London to seek work."

"I think I've got you something to do," said the superintendent at the desk, addressing him, as he did each one, with a pleasant smile. (Such a look of eagerness spreads over the anxious haggard young face.) "It's to go to sea. Will you go?"

"Yes, Sir."

"The ship *Providence*, Capt. Frank, bound for North Shields; she is loading now at the —— wharf, and sails at half-past eight to-night. "Will you go?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Have you had anything to eat since you left here this morning?"

"No, Sir."

"Then here is threepence to get some tea, and here is the letter from me to Capt. Frank. I'll keep your place open for you here till half-past eight in case you don't get it, of course."

"I'm very much obliged to you, Sir, very much obliged," he repeated, and pushed his way through the waiting crowd of men, some looking after him with half-listless, half-envious eyes for his good luck. A thin, tall man followed, who looked ill.

"Let me see; you have been a policeman, and you say they won't take you on the force again. I have been thinking you might get into the army, though, into a regiment going to the Cape. The climate might suit your health better than that of home."

"I'm very willing, Sir."

"Then I will talk to you about it in awhile. All right, pass on." And the next steps up.

A man dressed in black, with a highly-smoothed hat, held very carefully, and the coat buttoned up closely, a pin supplying the place of a missing button. A very sad face.

"You were here last night; your name is ——. You are a clerk, I believe."

"I was a clerk," is the reply.

"Well, yes, I meant that—I hope you will be again. Have you found any work yet?"

"No, Sir. I went to"—&c., &c.,—(mentioning different addresses,) "and I couldn't get anything. I cannot last much longer, if I don't get work soon."

"Here's a place here I've got as a light porter in a draper's shop, but they want a young man. How old are you?"

"Thirty-six, Sir."

"Ah! I'm afraid it won't do. They want a younger man."

"I'm not particular, Sir; I'd take boys' wages, you know."

"No, I am afraid it won't make any difference. Never mind, I'll try to get something better for you. Pass on."

And so he passes on, and another follows, with a fresh story, told in a few words, of the strife for work—only work, the highest boon that life can give the poor.

When we went up stairs again, we saw the women who had come in sitting on the benches at the foot of the beds, waiting for their coffee and bread. They had taken off their bonnets, and talked quietly to each other. After seeing Sarah, and talking with her awhile, we went again to the little sitting-room with Sister Priscilla, and sat awhile by her pleasant fire, while she told us much that was interesting of her work.

She kindly promised to give Sarah employment in the house during the following days, but she strongly advised her being removed as soon as possible. "I can make no discrimination as to character, here," she said. "I take in those whose simple claim is their being homeless and miserable, and there must necessarily be here companionship which is injurious to a girl such as Sarah."

She spoke again of the immense difficulty of finding work for the women, and the almost hopelessness of their ever being helped to a new and better *status* in society. "And some of the most pitiful cases are the most hopeless," she continued. "That poor woman there with the baby, that you stopped to speak to as you came up the room; what is to become of her and the child when there are so many industrious and respectable girls seeking for work in vain? Yet the child is a great blessing to the woman; and," she continued, looking up from her knitting for a moment with a smile, "it is pleasant to me to have a little child here at Christmas time."

All honor to the love and courage of the heart that, forsaking the ease and refinements of life, could thus cast its lot with the poor and miserable, and in the midst of the dreariness of London poverty shed around it through womanly love and sympathy a light which shows to these desolate hearts something of the lost Eden—home.

I think these were the thoughts in our hearts as we said "Good-night" to Sister Priscilla, and left her standing among her women.

Three hours later we were in the midst of a large party in Hyde Park. It was strange to look at the long glittering supper-table and remember the last scene of hospitality we had witnessed. Here also there were pleasant Christmas greetings interchanged, and here also there were kindly hearts.

One lady in the company listened to the tale of Sarah, and made an offer for her of work and kindly interest, and a home in the country, not far from one of the villages where not three weeks ago she had slept in the casual ward of the Union.

Sarah is now in an Industrial Home for female servants, where she will remain till she is fitted to take her situation.

This sketch is literally true, an uncolored picture of life—as we "respectable" classes so seldom see it—from the under side.

AT PEACE.

'Tis twilight! the murmurous voices
Of maidens that stroll with their lovers
Beneath the dark ilexes' shadows
Come faint to my ear.

No cloud in the faint azure heaven
Is floating—the moon in its fullness
Looks down with a mild face of pity,
And night holds its breath.

Innumerous under the grasses
The crickets are ceaselessly chirping,
Above them the luccioli lighten,
And all is at peace!

At peace! ay, the peace of the desert—
The silence, the deep desolation,
That comes when the blast has swept o'er us
And buried our hopes.

At peace! when the music that thrilled us,
The hand that its harmonies wakened,
The voice that was soul to the singing,
Alike are at rest.

At peace! ay, the peace of the ocean,
When past is the storm where we foundered,
And eager and breathless the morning
Looks over the waste.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.* W. W. S.

Many-Bodied Saints.—It may seem strange that any uncertainty should exist as to whether Mary Magdalen was the same person as Mary, the sister of Martha, or not, yet not only is the point uncertain, but so strong is the evidence on both sides, it appears absolutely indeterminable. Common tradition, however, makes them the same, and represents the Magdalen coming, with her sister and Lazarus to Marseilles, where Lazarus was the first bishop, and taking up her abode in a cave called Le Saint Beaume, between Toulon and Maseilles. Her relics were discovered in the thirteenth century at St. Maximins, and "were authoritatively proved genuine by many monuments found with them." Charles of Anjou, who had been taken prisoner by the King of Arragon, ascribed his liberation to the Magdalen, and caused her remains to be transferred, with great pomp, to the church he had built at that place; and there they exist still. The head is in a subterranean chapel, in a gold case set with large diamonds. It consists only of her skull, except a small portion of the forehead,—the spot where our Saviour is said to have touched her. But there are other claimants for the possession of her relics. As Calvin says, "There followeth after Lazarus and Magdeline his sister. As touching him, he hath, as farre as I know, but three bodies; one is at Mersels, the other at Authum, the thyrd at Avalon. * * Forasmuch as Magdeline was a woman, it behoved that she should be inferiour to her brother, therefore she hath but two bodies, whereof the one is at Vesele, near Auserre, and the other, which is of greater renome, at St. Maximins, in Province. There where the head is a part, with her *noli me tangere*, whiche is a piece of waxe, which some doe thynke to be the marke that Jesus Christ gave her in despit because he was sory that she woulde touch him." The Vezelay one, Butler suggests, may be that of "some other Mary mentioned in the Gospel." Calvin, however, had never read "Willibald's Travels," or he would have known that a third body was at Ephesus, which the Greeks held to be the genuine one, and which was translated to Constantinople by Leo the Wise. Of the apostle chosen into the room of the traitor—St. Matthias—one body is in the abbey church of Trier, another at St. Maria Maggiore at Rome,—though this last may possibly belong to another Matthias, one of the early bishops of Jerusalem; and Calvin declares there is another at Padua. "Besydes this, he hath a head and an arme parte likewise at Rome."—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Athenian Soothsayers.—Last year I saw a negro Obeah-woman seated in a pretty cove on the African coast with a pen of fowls behind her. Her assistant gravely handed one to her; she drew her knife across its throat and then threw it into the sea. If the poor bird died there, the omen was good; if it fluttered, as sometimes happened, out of the waves and expired on the shingle, the evil spirit was still in the ascendant. It seemed to me so impossible to realise that the well-dressed man behind her, who anxious and motionless watched the operation, and I presume paid for it, could believe in such a ceremony. And so upon the field of Marathon one is fain to disbelieve, but that is not possible, that these Athenians went down to the charge happy that their soothsayers had found in the entrails of birds good omens for the day.—*From the Levant, R. Arthur Arnold.*

A Turkish Cemetery.—The Turkish cemetery at Scutari is the largest in Constantinople. Like all Eastern graveyards this is unfenced, for it is always enlarging, and no one can tell to what limits it may attain. A dark forest of cypresses overhang a thick underwood of tomb-stones, which are nearly of uniform size, four or five feet in height, a foot and a half wide, and two or three inches thick. The road, passing through the cemetery, is bordered with the workshops of mortuary masons, who seem to have a great number of gravestones on hand, all made of the blue Marmora marble, which I suppose is to be had in any quantity in the Sultan's dominions. The stones for the men are finished at the top with a fez or a turban, which in many cases may be so precisely carved as to mark the rank of the deceased; the women's monuments, if not distinguished by their names and relationship, are indicated by a waving sprig of olive or jasmine, which curls in impossible coils up the tombstones. Many are set through a flat stone, in which a basin is chiseled to receive the tears or sweet scents offered by sorrowing survivors. These basins, and probably the tears were quite dry, but many women, like wild flowers beneath the shade of the cypresses, sat beside the graves. It would not be difficult to prove by an argument drawn from these cemeteries that Mahometanism can never be universal, for the rule which gives to each person a separate grave, would make of the world one vast sepulchre, in which there would be no room to produce food for the survivors or to bury them. There are several other cypress groves around Constantinople marking the resting-places of the dead. With each interment it is the beneficent rule, though rarely observed, to plant a cypress, and these grow to a height of forty or fifty feet, marking the landscape with their solemn foliage. Of the gravestones, some are painted red or blue, with the lettering gilded upon this bright ground, and some of the fez or turban is gilded. Very few long retain their pristine perpendicularity. I asked the price of one, unlettered, of moderate size for a man's tomb, and was told that it would cost twenty francs. In burying the dead, the Turks, so slow on all other occasions, hurry to the grave, believing that the deceased suffer while they are kept out of the bosom of the earth, their natural mother.—*From the Levant, by R. A. Arnold.*

An Old Preacher.—Father Andre, familiarly called "La Petit" (Boullanger was his family name,) was a friar of the order of Reformed Augustins, who preached during many Advents and Lents before Louis XIII. and XIV. He was a jester by nature, and used his talent in a fashion which is certainly startling to the sober taste of a modern congregation. But if the opinion of those critics who were nearly his contemporaries is to be trusted, he was much more than a mere jester. "He did not always make those laugh who listened to him (said Gueret;) he spoke truths which sent bishops back to their dioceses and made many a coquette blush. He had the art of biting while he smiled." Far from priding himself upon the laugh which he sometimes raised when in the pulpit, he pshed himself for such indulgence of his natural humor by corporal "discipline," and his private life was in all respects that of a devout and austere Churchman. A writer, who speaks of having been often present at his sermons, declares that he himself had never heard the preacher indulge in any of those buffooneries with which he was commonly credited; and it is very possible that many current anecdotes of his eccentricities have as little foundation in fact as some which are told of a well-known modern preacher. Some of the best attested show that the Little Father's jests must often have been carefully-planed home-thrusts to his auditors. Preaching on the casting out of the devil which was dumb—"Know you, brethren, what a dumb devil is? I will tell you; it is a lawyer at the feet of his confessor. In court, these gentlemen chatter like pies; but at the confessional devil a word can one draw out of them—*dæmonium mutum*—a dumb devil indeed." Preaching before M. De Perefixe, Archbishop of Paris, he saw the prelate asleep; he called out loudly to the Suisse on duty, "Shut the doors! the shepherd is asleep; the sheep will get out. To whom am I to preach the word of God?" The Archbishop was very soon awake and remained so to the end of the sermon. Andre had no liking for the Jesuits. He was requested on one occasion by them to deliver the usual panegyric on on their founder. He complied, and in the course of his oration introduced an imaginary dialogue in which St. Ignatis asked of Heaven a locality for the operations of his new order. "But where to place you? The deserts have been assigned to St. Benedict and St. Bruno; St. Bernard occupies the valleys, St. Francis the country towns. Where are you to be quartered?" "Ah! master," replied the saint, "put us only in some place where there is something to eat—in the large towns, for example—and trust us to do the rest." Nor does Andre seem to have had a very high opinion of the monastic orders in general. From the pulpit of a monastery which had lately been struck with lightning, he returned thanks to Heaven, which always "took such care of its own." "Do we need further proof," said he, "than what has just happened to this pious house in which I am preaching? The lightning fell on the library, and consumed it, without hurting a single monk. Had it unhappily struck the refectory, what numbers would have been killed! *Mon Dieu!* what would have been the desolation!"—*Blackwood.*

The Pigeons of Venice.—The pigeons of of Venice are the *protégés* of the city, as the Lions of St. Mark are its protectors. They are fed every day at 2 o'clock. A dinner bell is rung for them; and they are not allowed to be interfered with. Any person found ill-treating a pigeon is arrested. If it is his first offence he is fined; if he be an old offender he is sent to prison. In the good old days of the Republic the guilt of shedding a pigeon's blood could only be expiated by the law of Moses taking full effect upon the culprit in the spirit of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," much as the same law was brought to bear on poachers, sheepstealers, and others in our own country eighty years ago. It is believed by the credulous that the pigeons of Venice are in some way connected with the prosperity of the city; that they fly round it three times every day in honor of the Trinity; and that their being domiciled in the town is a sign that it will not be swallowed up by the waves. When it is high water they perch on the top of the tower. When the Venetians are at war, or when there is any prospect of a change of dynasty, they gather round the lion of St. Mark, over the entrance to the cathedral, and consult in a low voice about the destinies of the city. Doubt these facts if you like, but not in Venice. What spiders were to Robert Bruce, what crocodiles are to certain wild tribes in Africa, the columbines or little pigeons are to the Venetians.—*Dickens' "All the Year Round."*

Maud the Fair.—In the reign of King John, the White Tower received one of the first and fairest of a long line of female victims in that of Maud Fitzwalter, who was known to the singers of her time as Maud the Fair. The father of this beautiful girl was Robert, Lord Fitzwalter, of Castle Baynard on the Thames, one of John's greatest barons; yet, the King, during a fit of violence with his Queen, Isabella of Angouleme, fell madly in love with this young girl. As neither the lady herself nor her powerful sire would listen to his disgraceful suit, the King is said to have seized her at Dumow by force, and brought her to the Tower. Fitzwalter raised an outcry, on which the King sent troops into Castle Baynard and his other houses; and when the baron protested against these wrongs his master banished him from the realm. Fitzwalter fled to France, with his wife and his other children, leaving his daughter Maud in the Tower, where she suffered a daily insult in the King's unlawful suit. On her proud and scornful answer to his passion being heard, John carried her up to the roof, and locked her in the round turret, standing on the northeast angle of the keep. Maud's cage was the highest, chilliest den in the Tower; but neither cold, nor solitude, nor hunger, could break her strength. In the rage of his disappointed love, the King sent one of his minions to her room with a poisoned egg, of which the brave girl ate, and died.—*Her Majesty's Tower, by Hepworth Dixon.*

The Extravagancies of Diggers.—It was quite common to see groups of non-dancers standing at the bar, each with a basket of champagne before them which cost £12. When all ordinary methods of drinking the gooseberry had been exhausted, those who had paid for it would empty it into buckets, and either distribute it to the hangers-on of the establishment, or wash down their horses' legs with it. More expensive amusements still were not unknown. The Woolshed is not far from the New South Wales town of Albury, and in Albury all the men are "horsey." They talk horse from morning to night, and from the 1st of January to the 31st of December. They breed horses, they run horses, they sell horses, they sell the buyers thereof, and they steal horses. The ordinary result of a long connection with horses has of course had the usual effect upon them, and they are as keenly alive to everything pertaining to their own interests as any jockey that ever sold a race or drugged a favorite. Diggings so rich and so convenient as the Woolshed could not fail to interest the people of Albury. The most cunning surveyor in the world could not lay out a half-mile course of level ground at or near the Woolshed, yet a race-course and races became established facts there nevertheless. In every race there must, of necessity, be a winner, and within one week of the first Woolshed races, every "boss," and many of the wages-men on the creeks, were possessors of victorious racers. They paid high prices for them, and took the full value of their money out of the horses in the shape of work. In every direction, on every Sunday, mad diggers might be seen galloping wild horses over steep, rocky ranges. The pace, and the character of the ground, soon knocked the horses off their legs; and, as not unfrequently the dancing barmaid partner of the week was the galloping companion of the Sunday, a good many falls, bruises and broken bones ensued. On one occasion the extravagance of the Woolshed diggers assumed a still more singular phase. One of their number took it into his head to be a member of Parliament. The wish was made known, and the diggers determined to give it effect. They worked hard for their favorite, and in order to afford him every chance, they shod his horse with shoes of gold, and then escorted him in triumph to the place of nomination. A significant sequel may be cited to these reminiscences of the Woolshed. The gold of the Woolshed appears to have been scattered and lost even more quickly than it was obtained. Among a long list of men once well known on the creek, and easily recognised because of the good fortune and riches they possessed, there is scarcely one who was not poor and penniless within a very few years. Diggers, storekeepers, and publicans alike, the same fate has befallen them. Some have died poor, many are now working for a miserable pittance, and others are raving madmen, casting curses upon the gold that enabled them to pander to the vices that betrayed them. The story of "the sequel to the success" on the Woolshed would, in many instances, be a sad one. Many a man who grew rich near the "Devil's elbow" has had reason to believe that the hand of evil had something to do with the gathering together and the scattering of his money.—*Another England, &c. By E. Carton Booth.*

THE FATAL ARROW.

My father had a fair-haired harvester;—
I gleaned behind him in the barley-land;
And there he put a red rose in my hand:
O cruel, killing leaves those rose-leaves were!

He sung to me a little lovelorn lay,
Learned of some bird; and while his sickle
swept
Athwart the shining stalks, my wild heart kept
Beating the tune up with him all the way.

One time we rested by a limpid stream,
O'er which the loose-tongued willows whispered low;
Ah blessed hour! so long and long ago,
It cometh back upon me like a dream.

And there he told me, blushing soft—ah me!—
Of one that he could love,—so young, so fair,
Like mine the color of her eyes and hair:
O foolish heart! I thought that I was she!

Full flowed his manly beard; his eyes so brown
Made sweet confession with their tender look;
A thousand times I kissed him in the brook
Across the flowers—with bashful eyelids down.

And even yet I cannot hear the stir
Of willows by a water but I stop,
And down the warm waves all their length I
drop
My empty arms, to find my harvester.

In all his speech there was no word to mend;
Whate'er he said, or right or wrong, was best,
Until at last an *arrow* pierced my breast,
Tipt with a fatal point—he called me *friend!*

Still next my heart the fading rose I wore,
But all so sad; full well I knew, God wot,
That I had been in love and he had not,
And in the barley-field I gleaned no more.

—*Atlantic for February.*

An Imaginary Criticism of "Hamlet" the Day after its Appearance.—The author has not departed from his time-honored, if not particularly honorable custom, of building his house upon foundations laid by others. Indeed we might almost say that he has rather refurnished an old Danish house than done much in the way of architecture. Every school-boy knows the story on which "Hamlet" is founded. We shall not delay our readers by instituting a comparison between the ancient narrative of "Amlet" and the play which has been concocted therefrom; suffice it to say that Mr. Shakespeare, of whose faults timidity and respect for his predecessors are not two, (as his brother dramatists can certify,) has not, to our minds, made the fable more dramatic by his innovations, while he has certainly lost some strong points which seemed to lie patent to him. But a writer is sometimes the best judge of his own strength, and Mr. Shakespeare may have felt that his own style, with its conceit and prettiness, (to use his own word,) was fitted to illustrate a milder scene than the rough one whence he has not very adroitly hewn his ideas. The taste of the day, moreover, to which he prudently appeals, with a philosophical disregard to posterity, is so effeminate, that a fashionable playwright need not be hardly treated for seeking to please those who are too cynical to be awed, too self-satisfied to be instructed, too indolent to be elevated.—*Shirley Brooks, in the Gentleman's Magazine.*

A Predicament.—It was about 4 o'clock P. M., and after having taken a cup of coffee with the General, I mounted my horse to return to Mexico, in order to hear what the foreign officers had to answer to the proposition of Diaz. As it was bright daylight, and the garita I came from was about four miles from Guadalupe. I resolved to enter Mexico by the Garita de Guadalupe. An escort led by an officer accompanied me as far as they could venture, and fixing my white handkerchief to my riding-whip, I rode at a gallop toward the garita. When I passed a little bridge in front of the fortification, so close to it that I could distinguish the faces of the soldiers, the sentinel fired a shot at me, which I took as a hint to stop. I therefore stopped, expecting that the officer would send out some men to examine me. I saw them line the breastwork, but had no idea what they were about, when suddenly they fired a volley at me. The bullets whizzed round my head, one even grazing my hair, others striking the ground around my horse. At this I was more angry than frightened, for it was so stupid to fire at a single woman, as if I could have stormed their battery. My first impulse was to rush upon the cowards and send my whip round their long ears, but when I heard behind me the clatter of the hoofs of my escort, who advanced to my assistance, and saw the soldiers in the battery reload their guns in great hurry, I would not endanger others, and turned round. My little black Mexican horse darted off like an arrow, and I bent my head down to his neck. The wretches sent another volley after me, but fortunately they did not wound either me or my horse. As I heard afterward, the battery was manned with raw recruits, Indians, who did not know anything about the meaning of my white handkerchief attached to my riding-whip, and when I came on, the officer commanding was just taking a drink. Marquez heard that they had fired on a flag of truce, without knowing, however, that it was I, and the officer was punished.—*My Diary in Mexico, &c. By the Princess Salm-Salm.*

Visit to a House of Correction in Brazil.—Before leaving the City of San Paulo, where I had spent several pleasant weeks, I went over what is called the House of Correction, but is in fact a criminal reformatory for the province, and admirably managed. The building is in a fine open space near the railway station, inclosed on a large square plot of ground, surrounded by high walls, inside which are gardens beautifully laid out, and kept in order by the inmates. The main portion of the building converges into a central point by means of arched roofs, lighted from the top, the cells abutting on the corridors which lead thereto. Here there is also a circular raised stone altar, on which mass is performed, and heard in all the cells through an open iron grating with which each is provided. The workshops are apart, leading off the garden, and consist of various trades suited to the acquirements of the criminals: there being also a school, where they are taught to read and write. They come to these workshops from the main building in groups, each individual having a mark or number to distinguish him by, and they are accompanied by a guard. The workshops have doors with open gratings, but secured by a strong lock and key, a sentinel doing duty during the time the men are occupied at labor, with a time master seated in a kind of elevated pulpit to see that the work allotted to every individual be properly done. In approaching or leaving the workshops the men all walk with folded arms, and the whole being on the silent system of punishment, no one is allowed to speak, except, I conclude, when some question has to be asked through the warder or other officer of the establishment, the discipline of which is admirably maintained. The inmates are about 120 in number, most of them convicted of serious crimes; they have here a dejected look, but I believe, on the whole, the system is found to be a very efficacious one, and does really lead to reformation of character.—*Brazil and the River Plate in 1868, by W. Hadfield.*

Catholic Worship.—I saw one nasciemiento—as these altars are called—which had cost the lady who had erected it a large sum of money. The figures were as large as life, and beautifully executed, and besides the Holy Family and the cradle—which was a perfect work of art—there were the cattle of the manger also life size, and admirably natural. From the other side of the room they looked as if alive. Crowds visit these nasciemientos, which by night are illuminated by large wax candles, and it is one of the customs on Christmas Eve to visit as many as possible before the midnight mass. The poorest person may cross the threshold of any house where one of these altars is erected, and offer up his sincere homage, the door being generlly kept open until twelve o'clock.—*Recollections of Central America and the West Coast of Africa. By Mrs. Foote.*

The White Tower Vaults.—The vaults lie underground, with no stairs or doors of their own. Some piercings in the shell let in a little air and still less light. These vaults were the old dungeons of the keep—the home of pirates, rebels, and persecuted Jews. One of these rooms, the cross chamber, is darker and damper than the other two. It is called Little Ease, and is, in fact, a crypt beneath a crypt. When the Tower was full of prisoners, these vaults were used as prison lodgings, even in the Tudor and Stuart times. A few inscriptions can still be traced in the stone; one of which is that of Fisher, a Jesuit Father, who was concerned in the Powder Plot. There is some ground for believing that Little Ease was the lodging of Guy Fawkes. On the northeast vault a door opens into a secret hole, built for some purpose in the dividing wall—a cell in which there is neither breadth of air or ray of light. By a rule of the Tower, which assigns every mysterious room to Raleigh, this vault is called Walter Raleigh's cell.—*Her Majesty's Tower. By Hepworth Dixon.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Austrian Empire seems really alive in many directions. The action of its Reichsrath and Emperor in regard to the Roman Church and its influence on the national civil institutions last year has intensified the feeling between the Liberals (of whom the clergy contains some eminent ones) and the Ultramontanes, or extreme Romanists. The *Fremdenblatt* of Vienna says that the Bishop of Trieste, who had been made the subject of some inimical demonstrations by the Ultramontanes of his city, went to Capo d'Istria and there preached a rousing sermon demonstrating the incompatibility of the temporal and spiritual powers claimed by the Pope. His text was, "My Kingdom is not of this world"—a tolerably straight blow. But eminent churchmen have proved themselves sturdy shoulder-hitters before now; they may find occasion to come to it again.

Among the great advantages claimed for Bontet's Railway Bridge, with which they are proposing to span the British Channel, there is one which we might advantageously use in connection with our East River Bridge, (when it is built.) It has been suggested that a light steel tube a metre in diameter might be affixed to the bridge for the pneumatic transmission of letters, parcels, &c., in specially constructed boxes. The Pneumatic Dispatch Company, of London, has been demonstrated a complete success. Perhaps if some enterprising men would get up such a company here in connection with the bridge a letter might get to Brooklyn within two days, which is not practicable in these days, at all events. Such a tube would be a great convenience in many ways; and we should think, by its tolls, a profitable investment.

The Lords of the Admiralty are a set of gentlemen who are not usually regarded as gifted with too much common sense or independence of routine. But they have just done a good thing. They have issued a circular "warning officers and others to refrain from exerting Parliamentary and other influential interest in order to secure advancement and promotion, and desiring that all applications shall be sent through a professional superior. Their Lordships state that they consider such a line of conduct to which they have referred to imply that the cases so advocated do not possess sufficient claim to attention on their own merits, and add, that in future such steps will rather retard than advance the interests of those who so act." It is a great pity that we could not have had some such principle of guidance during our late war; it would have saved many blunders, much incompetence, many lives, much time, much money. But the principle is just as applicable to the civil as to the military or naval service. Gen. Grant seems doing his best to inaugurate its application.

There are some contrasts suggested by the Government statistics recently published in Italy, which throw rather an unfavorable light on the ideals and accomplishments of that people. It seems the number of letters sent through the General Post Office since the formation of Italy has been very small, there being only an increase of about eight million between the years of 1862 and 1867; and when the addition of Venetia, with 114 Post Offices [and two and a half million of people, is counted in, the aggregate is rather a diminution than an increase. On the other hand, the State Lottery flourishes gorgeously. The people gamble in it, with superstitious reliance on dreams, lucky numbers, &c., (as the ages of the men, Monti and Tagnetti, recently executed, were largely used in playing,) and thus the Government feeds the worst appetites of its people, instead of encouraging a manly progress. This is bad for Italy.

The English *Army & Navy Gazette* calls attention to the fact that the Austrians have been repeatedly victims to their own slowness and the promptness of their enemies in adopting military improvements. At Sadowa they owed much of their defeat to the Prussian needle-gun; at Solferino, Napoleon's rifled cannon demoralized their reserves; Bonaparte crushed them with new and vigorous tactics; and in the Seven Years' War, the great Frederick gained a permanent ascendency over them by the use of iron ramrods, fairly trebling his rapidity of fire. No wonder Austria thinks it time to be waking up.

While we are busy talking over the theory of feminine voting, and English reformers are following the American lead in discussion, the seven practical women of Manchester who were announced some time since as having recorded their names on the register of electors for that town, have cut the gordian knot by voting—not only once in the general Parliamentary election a while ago—but now again in a test ballot for the selection of a candidate in case of a vacancy in the representation of the city—*i. e.*, both in an election and in what we should call a "primary." Without waiting for laws to permit them they have voted, and there being no laws to forbid them, they have established a precedent, and thus written a new article in that great "unwritten instrument" the British Constitution.

War Against Criminals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It gives me pleasure to see by your editorial of to-day that you have struck the key-note of the criminal situation—the disarming of the criminal classes. All weapons, except pistols, carried on the person render the offender liable to imprisonment. Let the Police search all suspected persons, and if found with prohibited weapons take them at once before a Magistrate.

I was much astonished the other day to read that on the Real trial the court-room was filled with about two hundred armed criminals. Surely the Judge has power to have all visitors searched, and why he did not exercise it seems unaccountable.

Prompt dealing with known criminals by search and arrest, when without visible means of support, would be the greatest blessing to all good citizens.

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1869.

A Heavy Verdict.—The United States Circuit Court has been engaged for several days past in the trial of the case of Davis & Mossler against Patrick J. Perrott. The defendant was Sheriff of Bay County, and, three years ago, at the instance of certain Detroit parties, seized, by attachment, goods to which plaintiffs laid claim. A party doing business in Bay City had purchased goods of Detroit houses on credit. He subsequently sold out his stock to Davis, of Cincinnati, and Mossler, of Indianapolis, who boxed the goods, and were transporting them by teams to a station on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. The case was tried in June, 1866, when the jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiffs of $5,675. A new trial was granted by the Court. The jury, yesterday, again returned a verdict in favor of plaintiffs, this time increasing the amount of their verdict to $8,113.—*Detroit Post, Feb. 24.*

Important Suit.—There is an important suit in the Federal Court at Knoxville, in which the United States appears *vs.* J. B. Hoxie, J. R. Branner, deceased, and C. A. Hodges. The indictment charges that the defendants, on the 26th day of May, 1866, entered into a conspiracy and agreement to defraud the Government of the United States out of the sum of $408,000 07, by presenting to the War Department at Washington certain false and fraudulent claims for said sum of $408,000, based upon false affidavits and certificates sworn to by the defendants, thereby conspiring to obtain payment from the Government for property taken from the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Company, which property they falsely alleged to be of the value aforesaid.—*Nashville (Tenn.) Press and Times, Feb. 23.*

THE "FIRE-BUG."

THE NEWBURYPORT INCENDIARY

What He Has Done in that City—The Fire-box—The Arrest of a Suspected Party—The Crime Murder as Well as Arson.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Newburyport, Friday, Feb. 26, 1869.

The news of the arrest of Leonard Choate, a citizen of this city, in the far-off State of Minnesota, on suspicion of being the mysterious and terrible "Fire-bug," who has for so long a time disturbed the precious peace of Newburyport, and escaped detection, notwithstanding that every man in the place who loves law and order has for a long time considered himself a special watchman charged with the duty of discovering the guilty party, has caused a fresh excitement here, and revived the subject of the work of the "Fire-bug" as the chief topic of talk. The prisoner, and the detectives who arrested him, have not yet reached here, but their arrival is momentarily expected, and so large crowds meet the Boston trains as they come in, eager to catch the first glimpse of the suspected man. Possibly, to avoid the crowd, the party will execute a flank movement and leave the train before it reaches the city, and come to town by a circuitous route. A few timid persons fear that an attempt may be made to take the prisoner from the officers by some turbulent spirits that may be in the crowd, and give him his punishment at once, scorning all examination or trial, and, consequently, they advocate the instruction of the party by telegraph to come in secretly, and to be prepared for trouble. But they need not have the slightest concern. There are no turbulent spirits here. The people are a unit for a fair trial, and seem rather inclined to consider the man innocent until he is found guilty, which is a very sensible and charitable way of looking at his case, and rather an unusual way of treating a suspected person in these days.

THE FIRE-BUG'S CRIME.

The crime that has been committed by the "Fire-bug," whoever he may be, is a very grave one. For several years he has been carrying on his work of destruction. He has entirely destroyed three churches—the Bellville, North and Old Town Churches—has badly damaged another and injured a fifth; he has fired several dwellings, some occupied and some unoccupied; and he has destroyed stores, shops, barns and small buildings almost without number. Property to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars has been destroyed through his agency; the public peace has been disturbed; the feeling of security has been taken away from the people; the city has been in a state of almost constant excitement; and, worse than all, seven people, three of them among the oldest and most respected citizens of the place, have lost their lives either from fright by attempts to burn their own houses, or from exposure and accident at fires. Thus it will be seen the "Fire-bug" is guilty of arson and murder, guilty of crimes punishable at least by imprisonment for life.

THE FIRE-BOX.

Nearly all of these fires have been set by means of the "fire-box," a somewhat novel and ingenious arrangement, but not original with the "Fire-bug" of Newburyport. This has before been described, but it will bear description again. It consists of a box about a foot high and four inches wide, lined on the inside of the sides and top with zinc, and having in it a candle placed in a block raised about two or three inches above the bottom. On one side is a hole about the size of a silver dollar, which lets in the air. When prepared for work combustible material such as cotton, saturated with kerosene and the like, is packed in the bottom of the box and around the candle. The incendiary places his box against the side of the building he desires to burn, dashes kerosene on the building and around the box, lights the candle through the hole in the side of the box, goes leisurely away, and in time—long after he has got safely out of the way, however, and made able to prove an *alibi* if he should be so unlucky as to be arrested on suspicion—the flames burst out, and immediately thereafter the structure is on fire and rapidly on the way to complete destruction. Sixteen or eighteen of these truly infernal machines are now in the possession of the authorities, all of which were taken from buildings before they had begun their fatal work. They are very carefully made, and bear the marks of good workmanship. A mechanic of ability must have made them, and must have made a business of making them, and how he managed to do his work secretly and without detection, when the city was full of spies, is a marvel. Boxes somewhat similar to the fire-boxes of this famous "Fire-bug," were used in Newburyport some twenty or more years ago, but they were not so ingenious in construction or so sure for working as this. The inventor of the box of the present period must be a genius and should have a patent on his machine, for professional incendiaries, of whom there are not a few in this part of the world, will be counterfeiting it.

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST CHOATE.

It is claimed that the evidence against Choate is very strong, but what it really is it is almost impossible to ascertain, for those who know, or should know, persistently keep their mouths shut, or say but very little, and those who do not know tell marvelous stories, and set afloat most singular rumors. But through long talks with some of those in the secret, I have learned that what evidence the Government has got is entirely circumstantial. Over a year ago some of the leading citizens of the town, in a secret meeting, appointed a committee to act as a sort of Vigilance Committee, to watch all suspected parties, and never tire until the guilty party was brought to the punishment he so richly deserves. This committee, when they first went to work, made out a list of all the voters, or all the males resident in the city over a certain age, I believe, they having become convinced, through some means satisfactory to themselves, that the "Fire-bug" was a Newburyporter. Every man on the list was then picked to pieces—that is figuratively speaking; his character was examined, his standing with his neighbors was looked into, and his movements carefully watched. To begin with, every man in Newburyport was suspected of the crime that has been so singularly committed there so often. One by one names were read from the list and the number of suspected ones reduced. Time and time again the Committee and their detective were certain that they had their man, but found after a while that they were wrong, and the poor fellow that they had dogged and were on the point of throwing in the prisoner's cell was as innocent of the crime as a child. Choate was among the least suspected. He has been for many years a respectable and industrious mechanic, a shipcarpenter, I think by trade, lives in one of the neatest places in the town, has a small family above reproach, has no enemies, and is connected with one of the best and oldest families in the place. But he was suspected and watched, and from that time to the present the evidence has grown strong against him. One watcher saw a light in his shop one evening, went in to see him, and as he entered Choate passed down into the cellar and out by a back way and ran. Another time he was seen late at night hanging about some public building or other, and conducting himself mysteriously. He has been absent from his home at unseasonable hours. And to his neighbors, one or two of them at least, he has talked in such a way as to give them the idea that he knew more than he choose to tell of the "Fire-bug." All this and much more besides will come out at the trial, which promises to be one of the most interesting that has ever taken place in this part of the country.

"CONFESSION OF TWO GREAT ROGUES."

An important document in the hands of the authorities, which will be conspicuous in the trial, is an anonymous letter headed "Confession of Two Great Rogues." It was sent some time ago to the City Marshal evidently as a "feeler." It has never been published, the over-cautious officers thinking that the cause would be injured by its publication. I have succeeded in getting a copy of it, and as it throws a great deal of light on the subject, and as I can't conceive how its publication will injure the case, I give it here:

CONFESSION OF 2 GREAT ROGUES.

Our first attempt at incendiarism was in the Summer of 1852. Was a small building back of the jail. It was set in a pile of shavings. Our next attempt at this kind of business was in 1853, when Choate's large joiners' shop was fired. By previous experiment, we found a candle would burn an inch in an hour. We procured a block of pine about four inches square and thick, and bored a hole in the middle of it the size of the candle. The candle, a nine inch one, was lit precisely at nine o'clock the evening before. Five inches of the candle were above the block. Consequently the fire broke out at two o'clock the next morning. It was set in the attic of the old shop, in a large empty glue box, between nine and twelve o'clock. About $300 of tools was packed up and taken to Ring's Island, (Salisbury.) The following April they were taken to Springfield, Mass., and sold at auction. Three buildings were burnt. Our next attempt at this business was in 1854, when Pillsbury's barn was fired. We lit a match and placed it in a large knot-hole in the barn, about ten feet from the street. One building was burnt then. Our next attempt was the Gould barn, which we fired by getting on the top of the fence adjoining the barn, and whittling away at the boarding of the barn. A large crack in the barn was soon made, by which we put our lighted matches in the hay-mow. Our next attempt was made in the Rollins house, (unoccupied.) We entered the cellarway, and carried into it three barrels of yellow-pine kindling-wood. Our plan was to carry this yellow-pine wood into the attic of the old house. A keg was carried into the attic of the house. The inside of the keg was tinned, so as to put a candle into it when we got ready. There was two roofs to that house. There was formerly a flat roof, that was tarred over a great many years ago. The keg was placed onto this roof, and a candle into it all ready, but before we got ready to operate our plans were discovered. We had to leave instanter. That would have made a *rouser* at that time. The time chosen to set that fire was going to be some windy night. It would have broken out at 2 o'clock A. M. Our next attempt was the Fitz House in Oakland-street, which we started by setting a fire in some old shingles in the lower part of one of them. That fire was soon put under. Our next attempt was the old Jackman block in Forrest-street, which was done by putting a candle in the attic. That made a bright fire. Our next attempt was the old North Church, a dreadful stormy night. It was done by entering the building from the outside door on Titcomb-street. We went up-stairs to the rear of the organ, where we found a lot of waste paper. There we put the candle. That done the fatal work. A short candle was used on that occasion. Our next attempt was in 1865, when a short candle was put into a pile of pine stuff in an old shed in the rear of the new shop on Merrimack-street. It was set about seven o'clock, a short candle being used. The wind being high and the night being very cold, the fire spread with great rapidity. If the candle had been three inches longer, that fire would have been more disastrous than ever. But it was bad enough as it was. It would have broke out late in the night. No knowing where it would have stopped. It would probably have gone to High-street. Our next attempt was the old Savoy barn, which we entered by false keys, and hunted around quite a spell of time before we found a good place to set it. Finally we found a good place. A box of shavings was found down below in the north-east end of the building. We put a candle into the box of shavings. Soon as it was burned down to the shavings the pile was all on fire. That was quite a fire. Previous to the last fire the building on Lime-street was entered by false keys. We went down the cellar and there put a candle in some waste stuff. The last fire we set was Crofoot's bookbindery establishment. We lit some matches and put them in a barrel of waste stuff. All these buildings were entered by false keys which we always carry a supply of on our persons. We always go about the business as cool as if we were going to a day's work. We leave right away for Australia. Yours,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Soon after the reception of this letter by the City Marshal, a lady whose property had been burned received a letter, of which the following is a copy:

Miss ——: Your barn was burnt last Winter. Two of us were concerned in the business. We belong to the Knights of the Golden Circle. The way it was done was this: One of us kept watch while the other unlocked the barn by false keys, which we always carry a good supply of on our persons. We fumbled around in the barn some time, when a box of shavings was found in the lower part, besides a pile of old shavings and shingles. When a good opportunity was presented of putting a candle in a box of shavings, which we did. We kept a sharp watch for old Pettingell. For burning your barn we received $500, which was a damned sight more than it was worth. We have been in this business over twenty years in Newburyport. Next Winter will be the signal for more fires. For destroying the North Church we received $2,000. Money sent from New-York.

Yours in friendship, L. L.

Soon after the first letter, stating that the incendiary or incendiaries were to start for Australia, it is said Choate went to Minnesota, where he owns property; that during his absence no fires occurred; that soon after he came home the fires again began; and that, in one of the boxes discovered before the material in it had begun to work, remnants of a St. Paul paper were found in the rubbish. Certainly the evidence is very strong, but yet there are many things in his favor. If he is the guilty man he has much to answer for, for among the buildings burned were some belonging to his own father and uncles, and among the seven who have died in consequence of the fires were his own aged father and brother. His friends, who believe him entirely innocent, have procured able counsel for him, and I understand it is their intention, if they cannot defend him otherwise, to bring in the convenient plea of insanity. But this can be made with good reason, for there is or was insanity in his family, both on his father's and his mother's side, and surely no sane man would do the work he is suspected of having done and murdered seven inoffensive citizens.

MUNROE.

TEXAS POLITICS.

Gen. Reynolds' Testimony Before the Reconstruction Committee—Why the Election in Texas was Prohibited—A Measure Necessary to the Peace of the State—The Democratic Strength in Texas Reported to the New-York Democratic Committee.

Washington, D. C., Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1869.

The testimony of Gen. Reynolds, before the Reconstruction Committee, was partly in explanation and justification of his order prohibiting the Presidential election in Texas, for which act, it will be remembered, President Johnson relieved him from command. The facts, as elicited from Gen. Reynolds, show a strange and most deplorable state of affairs in Texas, and reveal as well stranger political connection between the Northern Democracy and their unreconstructed brethren.

It appears from the testimony that Gen. Reynolds was approached by the Democratic Central Committee of Texas as early as September last on the subject of his determination in regard to the holding of a Presidential election in the State. He was told that Gen. Stoneman in Virginia, and Gen. Gillem, in Mississippi, had declared that they had nothing to do with ordering or forbidding the holding of an election, and it was intimated to him that if he would decide in the same way elections would be held in all the unreconstructed States, and that their votes would be submitted to Congress for counting with the rest. Gen. Reynolds declined to give expression to his views at that time, preferring to wait until the emergency for speaking arose. Gov. Pease, expressly and avowedly following the example of Sam Houston in 1860 in refusing to call a Convention to secede the State from the Union, declined to order an election for President in 1868. The Democratic Committee thereupon urged Gen. Reynolds to order an election. He declined to do so. He was then asked to communicate with Gen. Grant, and get him to advise or act in the matter. Gen. Reynolds answered that he needed no advice on the subject, as the laws of Congress were few and plain. He did not wish to force from Gen. Grant an opinion or order, which might be used against him in the canvass.

The Democratic Committee then framed an address to the people of Texas, couched in the identical terms of the call for a Secession Convention, in 1861, calling on them to assemble on Nov. 3, and vote for Presidential electors. The judges of election, designated by the call, were directed to send their returns in duplicate to the Chief Justices of their respective counties and "to the undersigned, W. W. Walton, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Democracy of Texas," and the only signer of the call. Of course election certificates forwarded under such circumstances as these would not have been received by Congress, but this idea does not appear to have suggested itself to the impractical Democracy of Texas.

This call was submitted to Gen. Reynolds, and he was informed that if not contrary to his orders it would be published, and the election would be held in accordance with the call. He cited in reply the law of Congress. The Committee replied, "D—n all laws that prevent men from voting." Gen. Reynolds then stated that he would prohibit the election, because he believed it to be dangerous to the peace of the State. "Open-armed insurrection," wrote Gen. Reynolds subsequently to the Adjutant-General of the army, explaining his order, "exists to-day in many counties in Northeastern Texas; and in my judgment, 'to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence,' demands the issue of the inclosed order, No. 44."

The Committee then inquired of Gen. Reynolds what action he would take if his order should be disobeyed. He answered promptly by informing them that he should put the Democratic Committee issuing the call in his guard-house. He thereupon concluded to publish the call, correspondence and order with a recommendation to the people *not* to vote.

Gen. Reynolds believes he was justified in prohibiting an election as a peace measure, because of the thorough armed organization of the Democratic Party in the State. There are many persons here, and at the North generally, who even yet doubt the existence of the Kuklux Klan as an armed political organization, but Gen. Reynolds evidence, as submitted, is complete and convincing. He shows that not only were the various State organizations closely connected, but that they were recognized as part of the Democratic political machinery by the Democratic managers at the North.

Among the documentary evidence captured by Gen. Reynold's were the reports made to the various lodges of the Klan, and through them to the Central Committee. As a sample of the whole of these, and as evidence of the completeness of the surveillance maintained by the party over its friends and enemies alike, I append the "Consolidated report of Precinct No. 3 to the Central Democratic Committee of Parker County."

Registered Democrats	53
Registered Radicals	1
Doubtful	59
Unregistered Democrats	65
Unregistered Radicals	0
Doubtful	2

(Signed) A. B. SMITH
HENRY WARD.

The column of names of citizens was missing, having been cut off after the report had been written otu. Accompanying this report was the following letter:

Veale's Station, Parker County, Texas,
Oct. 7, 1868.

To the Democratic Committee of Parker County.

Gentlemen: Your committee to whom was referred the enrolling of names for Precinct No. 3, of this county, would respectfully present the foregoing as the political *status* of said precinct, with the exception of two names, to wit: John Godfrey and S. W. Pyles, who are not citizens of this precinct. We have also cut out and reserved the names to prevent any person from thinking that we had reported them for the purpose of spotting them in case of political trouble. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) A. B. SMITH,
HENRY WARD.

A. B. Smith, who signs this report, was arrested in October, and on being questioned as to the purpose of this enrollment replied in writing that he was appointed by the Democratic Central Committee of Parker County for the purpose of enrolling all voters in Veale's Station, and adds:

"The intention was not stated, nor did I know it, but afterward learned that it was to get the strength of the State to be reported to the Democratic Committee in New-York City."

During the campaign of 1868, even after the election was prohibited, the Democracy maintained their organization openly, as well as secretly, nominated an electoral ticket, held "barbecues," and their speakers declared from the stump that, if the October elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana went Democratic, an election on Nov. 3 would be held in Texas, and that her electoral vote would be counted in spite of allthe laws of Congress.

These organizations exist to-day in Texas, and are as lawless as ever. The objects now aimed at seem to be to disarm, rob and, in many cases, murder Union men and negroes, and as occasion may offer, murder United States officers and soldirs. The civil law is a dead letter. Men have been indicated by name from the stump of the political speaker as elected for murder. The murder of negroes is so common that Gen. Reynolds says it is impossible to keep an account of them.

S.

CUBA.

The Future of the Islanders—Exodus of Cubans—Spain and America—Interesting Information—Arrests—The Consul-Generalship of the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1869.

"What will become of us?" the Cubans ask of themselves, and how impossible it is for them or their Spanish antagonists to answer the question when they consider the general condition of affairs. Dulce called the Cubans Spanish citizens, but how little did he know of the word citizen or its meaning, when by his order the most respectable members of Cuban society are daily arrested and incarcerated, without any charges being preferred against them, and, what is still worse, when they are condemned to linger in filthy and unhealthy prisons for months or perhaps years, without the privilege of having a trial or of being informed what crimes or misdemeanors are charged to them. Let us look at the columns of the Spanish journals, which barely express the real Spanish feelings, and then let us reason calmly and again ask the question what will become of the Cubans and what can they expect if, as it is generally surmised, the Spaniards manage to quell the present revolution. The *Prensa* and *Voz de Cuba* advocate a bloody and merciless warfare against all who have attacked in any way Spanish supremacy in Cuba; not a word has either of these journals said in behalf of those who may be defeated. Perhaps they are right in not mentioning this fact, as their past indicates too clearly that the conquered cannot expect any mercy, because the Spaniards will never forgive any of those implicated. How true that old Spanish maxim is, "*Ay de los Vencidos,*" Woe to the vanquished; and how well and truly it may be applied to all Spanish-American countries. The Anglo-Saxon or Teuton cannot comprehend this ferocity inherent to the Spanish character. When roused, the Spanish soldier of the nineteenth century has in no whit changed from the soldier of the Duke of Alba; he is, as then, the same quiet subordinate man in peace, and in war equally brave, but quite as ferocious and unforgiving. They don't believe that they are so, but it is a fact; nevertheless, it is better for a Cuban to fall into the hands of the most uneducated private soldier in the Spanish army than in those of the civil officers or mercenary Judiciary. What mean the many arrests of notaries, actuaries and even District Judges within the past week? Have they all been playing at the time-honored bribery game, and have they done it so openly that for once even the Government has been compelled to interfere? Oh, no! not at all; they would never have been arrested if they had only accepted bribes in civil cases, such as are recorded here daily, or half compromised cases, where an uncle successfully swindled his nephews and nieces out of their patrimony, leaving them to roguery and prostitution, or of another man of my acquaintance who poisoned his nephew in order to obtain his property. These later Judges did fare worse; they tried to shield some Cubans who were suspected of being compromised in this revolution, receiving pay, as a matter of course, for their impartial intervention. There is not a Cuban family in Havana that does not go to bed or rise in fear or trembling; not that they are cowards and cannot look death in the face, but because they do not know at what moment some private enemy may denounce them, and perhaps have them arrested at midnight, their incarceration robbing them of all hope of ever seeing their relatives again. What a rich harvest the spies, blacklegs and informers are reaping just now, and with what zest the shoemaker or tailor around the corner manages to start a report and have his rival put out of harms way and marched off to the Morro or prison. If the cases of the prisoners were investigated, fully seven-eighths of these captives would be discharged immediately from custody, as the really guilty parties are either in the Cuban army, or else have already gone to the United States.

EXODUS OF CUBANS.

The exodus of Cubans is already seriously felt. The families leaving are among the wealthiest, and their departure breaks up all social and political ties, although the *Prensa* takes great pains to inform the public, almost every day, that the Spaniards only are the civilizers of America, and that they can very well get along without any assistance from foreign countries. That the *Prensa* is correct can be rarely proven by the fact that nearly all the clothing worn here is manufactured in France, Germany and England, as also all the machinery in their manufactories; those who run it are foreigners or Cubans who learned their trade in the United States; their mail steamers are built in England, and their coast steamers in New-York or Philadelphia; their provisions come from America, their meat from Buenos Ayres and their rice from India. Of course a little of each product comes from Spain, but very little. In turn, however, they send from the mother country plenty of lean and rapacious officials, and that is worth something. But what I desired to prove was that the emigration is already sensibly felt by the retail dealers. Yesterday's *Diario* begins to howl in a leader on the subject, and coolly informs its readers that—"many left the Island without any funds than those needed to defray the expenses of the trip, and that some of those who had gone to New-Orleans were deploring that they had done so, and assured their friends that they were enjoying less tranquility there than here. What these families write ought to influence those who are as yet undecided whether to remain or to go, which latter course is so contrary to their private interests and those of their country." This is all untrue; the families who up to the present have left here belong to the wealthiest of the Island, and some of them spend about $40,000 yearly. But few poor persons, and all of these tradesmen, have left. The exodus will cause commercial failures, consequent stagnation of business, among retail merchants in every country trading with Cuba.

INTERESTING INFORMATION.

An American journal, a few days ago, mentioned the fact that the United States had formerly been compelled, in order to protect its commerce, to make war on the pirates infesting the Cuban coast and its outlying keys. To this the *Prensa* candidly answers:

"Why is it that some forty years ago so many intelligent and brave seamen were compelled to take such terrible vengeance on the Americans, and why had the United States to send cruisers to persecute the corsairs? It is easy to answer these questions. Since 1816 the seamen of the United States, authorized by their Government, engaged in a most unjust war against Spanish seamen; they armed vessels, and under the Columbian, Argentine or Chilian flag, captured all the Spanish ships they encountered. The Spaniards, who never belonged to the race of tame sheep, also armed vessels, and, under the flag of Morocco, went to sea, burning or capturing every American ship that fell into their power. This terrible war did not end through the actions of the American navy, as they suppose, but by the treaties entered into by both Governments, in which it was agreed that no vessel under the flag of any of the Spanish-American Republics should be equipped in the United States or in Europe for the purpose of capturing Spanish vessels. With the unjust aggressions the reprisals terminuated."

This interesting information, offered by the editor of the *Prensa*, who undoubtedly is well informed on this subject, having access to most of the secret bits of Spanish history, ought to be borne in mind by the United States, and served up to the Dons in case of need.

ARRESTS.

Two days since, Don Carlos de Castillo, the late President of the "Caja de Thonos," or Savings Bank, of whose arrest and imprisonment I informed you in my last, was brought from the Cabañas fort to open the safe of the bank, but so little respect was shown his gray hairs and failing strength, and so little consideration for the exalted position he occupied so many years in this city, that he was compelled to walk through the streets escorted and guarded by eight soldiers. Surely, the Government or the party responsible for this act, might have provided a carriage, and not have exposed to the gaze and jeers of the rabble of the city, an honored old man such as was Castillo. Among the recent arrests have been those of Miguel G. Cantero, brother of the wealthiest man in the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritu, who was arrested at Banao, and who is now lodged in the Cabaña fort; and the parish priest of Guarabo, arrested at Guanajay for having, it is alleged, blessed the flag carried by the rebels in their contemplated attempt in that section of the country, which is quite near Havana.

THE AMERICAN CONSULSHIP.

It has been reported by telegraph in Havana that the President intends to appoint Gen. Wm. F. Smith, actual President of the International Oceanic Telegraph Company, Consul-General of the United States at Havana. Gen. Smith has expressed his decided intention to refuse the appointment. He leaves to-day in the *Columbia* for New-York, and so does Sir Charles Bright, now that the difficult task of recovering the Cuban cable has been successfully accomplished.

QUASIMODO.

The Temperance Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in a recent number of the Times on the "New Phase of the Temperance Question." As it begins and ends with recommending to those engaged in "the temperance movement" a change of measures, some response to it will be expected of course. Having had more than forty years' experience in that work, I beg leave to respond.

The main idea of the article is this: that "practical as well as philosophical persons are looking to grape culture and the cheapening of good wines as the best means of checking the increase if not entirely eradicating the evil," (*i. e.,* of intemperance.)

And the *alleged fact* relied upon is "that in southern vine lands, where everybody drinks, there is no drunkenness."

In common with others advocating the same sentiment, the Times makes no discrimination between *fermented* wines, which are always alcoholic and intoxicating, and the *unfermented,* which contain *no* alcohol and are not intoxicating, ignoring wholly the latter. I hence infer that the "*good wines*" recommended as promotive of temperance are the fermented, the alcoholic, the intoxicating; at least that these are prominently included.

If so, allow me to say, that to pioneer temperance men, this presents no "new phase of the Temperance question, but one with which they have been familiar ever since they were impelled. by previous experiments, to pledge themselves against the use of such wines, above thirty years ago. Yet they now find themselves further than ever from acceding to such proposals. The Times and its readers will doubtless desire to learn the reasons. I think it is for the lack of satisfactory answers to many such questions as the following:

1. When did it begin to be a known fact that "in the southern vine lands, where everybody drinks, there is no drunkenness?"

2. Was it when Noah, the first grape-grower and wine-maker on record, exhibited the first instance of drunkenness on record, by drinking only the "pure" but *fermented* juice of the grape?

3. Was it when "the vines of Sodom and of the fields of Gomorrah" supplied the "wine" which "is the poison of dragons and the cruel venom of asps?" (Deut. xxxii., 32, 33.)

4. Was it when Lot was made drunk with wine presented to him by his daughters for the very purpose, and others still more abominable.

5. Was it when Aaron and his sons were forbidden to drink wine when they went into the tabernacle of the congregation, that they might put a difference between the holy and unholy, and not die as did Nadab and Abihu?

6. Was it when Solomon, by Divine inspiration, wrote:

> "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." "It is not for kings to drink wine, nor for princes strong drink, lest they drink and forget the law, and pervert the judgment of any of the afflicted."

7. Was it when Elah, King of Israel, drank himself drunk in the house of his steward, and was there killed by Zimri?

8. Was it when Benhadad, King of Syria, was drinking himself drunk in the pavilions, and thirty-two kings with him?

9. Was it when Belshazzar, the King of Babylon, made a great feast to a thousand of his lords, and drank wine before the thousand, exciting himself to deeds of impiety, and all the city was drinking and reveling, till Cyrus took the city and the King was slain?

10. Was it when Isaiah, the prophet, said:

> "Woe to the crown of pride, to the drunkards of Ephraim, (the rulers of Israel at Samaria,) whose glorious beauty is a fading flower which are on the head of the fat valleys of them that are overcome with wine. * * * 'The crown of pride, the drunkards of Ephraim, shall be trodden under foot.' And when he added concerning the residue of the people, (Judah,) But they also have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way; the priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink, they are swallowed up of wine, they are out of their wits through strong drink; they err in vision, they err in judgment for all tables are full of vomit and filthiness, so that there is no place clean."

11. Was it when Israel and Judah were "trodden under feet" of the Assyrians and Chaldeans, in fulfillment of these prophetic threatenings?

12. Was it when Alexander, the conqueror of the world, was overcome with wine, and died at an early age, in a drunken debauch?

13. Did not these events take place centuries before the art of distillation was discovered? If, then, "the coming man will drink wine," what shall save "the coming man" from the fate of his predecessors?

14. Did not the Roman Emperors and their Generals, the legions and the people, become so enervated and demoralized by wine-drinking and its kindred vices, that Rome and all Italy were overrun, pillaged and conquered by northern barbarians?

15. Did not Palestine, the Grecian Islands, Asia Minor, Persia, Arabia and Egypt become so degenerate, through the same and kindred causes, that Mahomet was compelled to forbid wine to his followers? Was not his prohibitory law the secret of his conquests, and of the power of the Ottoman Empire? If opium has now become equally mischievous, would it be wise to attempt substituting the old enemy, wine, at the hazard of combining the power of them both?

16. Did any one ever hear that there is "in the Southern vine countries no drunkenness," until temperance reforms began to oppose wine-drinking?

17. If this were so, what need was there of "the temperance movement" which the Times now tells us "appears to be a success" there, and there "only?" What is that "movement?" What has been done? Wherein consists its "success?"

18. How happens it that temperance reformers in California have found its "pure wines"—not an auxiliary, but the chief enemy?

19. How happens it that E. C. Delavan and other earnest opposers of distilled spirits at home, search "the vine" countries only to gather the strongest and highest testimonials that their wines are "the corrupters of mankind"—while the contrary testimonies come only from those whose influences against distilled spirits at home is never felt?

20. By what logic, or on what principles of "philosophy," science, or common sense can it be proved that the drinking and cheapening of an alcoholic intoxicating liquor is the best safeguard against alcoholic intoxication?

21. If "beer-swilling" makes the "Germans poor," would "wine-swilling" make them less so? Which contains least alcohol?

22. Do our wine-drinkers drink no distilled spirits? What proportion of the "fifteen hundred millions of dollars" was probably paid by them? Could one-half of it have been paid by those who drink only cheap rum and whisky? What cost our wines outside and inside of the retailer's returns?

Candid answers to these questions would be candidly considered by temperance men.

WILLIAM GOODELL.

Bozrahville, Conn., February, 1869.

THE EXECUTION OF CARSWELL.

The Charges Against Sheriff Weaver, of Oneida County.

From the Utica Herald, Feb. 23.

The following are the charges against Sheriff Weaver, as made by a man named Harrington, and laid before Gov. Hoffman:

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, a citizen of New-York, and a resident of Rome, Oneida County, charges George F. Weaver, Sheriff of said county, with official misconduct in the matter hereinafter stated, and asks your Excellency to order the investigation required by law. He charges

I. That on the 16th day of November, 1868, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer held in and for Oneida County, at Rome, Hon. Leroy Morgan presiding, William Henry Carswell was convicted of murder in the first degree, and by the Court sentenced to be executed in the usual manner on the 8th of January, 1869. That on that day, Weaver, as such Sheriff, in disregard of the laws, caused, or had before caused, said Carswell to be bled by certain surgeons until utterly exhausted, and when he was actually on the scaffold, caused or allowed chloroform to be administered to him by said surgeons in his own presence, in such quantity that the sentence of the law was executed upon a lifeless, or almost lifeless, corpse.

II. That in violation of law, in addition to the persons legally allowed or required to be present at the execution of said prisoner, more than four hundred persons, of all ages and sexes, were permitted to be present, whose presence was entirely unnecessary; that most of them were admitted by virtue of printed cards purporting to appoint them deputies of the Sheriff; that they were never sworn into office, and that these pretended appointees was a mere excuse to enable them to witness the execution of Carswell, and was made for no other purpose, and that the conduct of many of them was very indecent and a scandal upon the execution of the law.

III. That persons under 21 years of age, some of them girls, were allowed to be present at Carswell's execution, and especially a boy named Roberts, apparently about 13 years of age, son of the Supervisor of the Second Ward of Utica, who, from about 11 in morning until 1:30 in the afternoon, was within twelve or fifteen feet of the scaffold; and that two women, if not others, residents of Rome, named Knox and ——, were present, under the immediate eye of the Sheriff; that a boy of 19 years, named John Worth, was on the scaffold during the entire proceedings, and conducted himself in an unbecoming manner.

IV. That other persons were allowed to be present by the Sheriff without being authorized by law, and without appointment as special deputy, especially John R. Knox, of Rome, and Andrew J. Sizer, of Rome.

V. That large numbers of printed cards, signed by said Weaver, with blanks for inserting the names of pretended special deputies, were issued by him, and by him or by his permission distributed to various persons, in order to enable them to witness the execution of Carswell in the pretended character of deputies, and many persons did insert names in said cards, which were afterward used to procure the admission of persons whose names were so inserted, and that some of these cards were sold for a pecuniary consideration.

VI. That the whole conduct of said Weaver, at and before the execution of said Carswell, showed a gross disregard both of the letter and spirit of the law.

Rome, Jan. 22, 1869.

Business Failures.

The following tables illustrate the extent of business failures during the years 1867 and 1868 in the United States, and also exhibit a comparative statement of the failures in Northern and Southern States of the Union for the past twelve years:

List of Failures for 1867.

State.	No. of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
Alabama	37	$1,355,000
Arkansas	7	166,000
Connecticut	55	2,147,500
Delaware	9	136,000
District of Columbia	6	141,000
Florida	7	183,000
Georgia	68	1,333,000
Illinois	124	2,549,000
Indiana	114	1,819,000
Iowa	73	691,000
Kansas	43	593,000
Kentucky	44	1,182,500
Louisiana	41	2,432,000
Maine	49	1,781,000
Maryland	39	471,500
Massachusetts	243	8,170,000
Michigan	121	1,345,500
Minnesota	12	177,000
Mississippi	15	566,000
Missouri	71	3,086,000
New-Hampshire	44	427,000
New-Jersey	52	663,500
New-York State	319	6,197,500
North Carolina	28	527,000
Ohio	247	5,706,000
Pennsylvania	323	9,921,000
Rhode Island	12	3,038,000
South Carolina	10	318,000
Tennessee	68	1,740,000
Texas	15	328,000
Vermont	36	283,500
Virginia	90	1,500,000
Wisconsin	48	567,500
Total	2,470	$61,536,000
New-York City and Brooklyn	310	35,130,000
Total 1867	2,780	$96,666,000
Total 1868	2,608	63,694,000
Decrease in 1868	192	$32,972,000

List of Failures for 1868.

Alabama	83	$554,000
Arkansas	11	270,000
Colorado	7	112,000
Connecticut	48	1,094,000
Delaware	12	82,000
District of Columbia	7	77,000
Florida	5	46,000
Georgia	73	820,000
Illinois	131	1,523,800
Indiana	71	757,000
Iowa	54	506,000
Kansas	15	176,000
Kentucky	86	970,000
Louisiana	28	1,102,000
Maine	75	604,000
Maryland	46	694,000
Massachusetts	175	4,941,000
Michigan	80	659,000
Minnesota	29	169,000
Mississippi	29	421,000
Missouri	59	776,000
Montana	2	34,000
Nebraska	13	190,000
New-Hampshire	25	283,000
New-Jersey	43	512,000
New-York State	238	2,410,000
North Carolina	52	277,000
Ohio	203	4,034,000
Pennsylvania	287	3,884,000
Rhode Island	16	499,000
South Carolina	25	521,000
Tennessee	42	1,338,000
Texas	24	465,000
Vermont	21	163,000
Virginia	91	685,000
Wisconsin	35	475,000
Total	2,191	$32,040,000
New-York City and Brooklyn	417	31,654,000
Total	2,608	$63,694,000

	IN NORTHERN STATES ONLY.		IN ALL THE STATES.	
Date.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
1857	4,257	$265,818,000	4,932	$291,750,000
1858	3,113	73,608,747	4,225	95,749,000
1859	2,959	51,314,000	3,913	64,394,000
1860	2,733	61,739,000	3,676	79,807,000
1861	5,935	188,632,000	6,993	207,210,000
1862	1,652	23,049,000	......	......
1863	495	7,899,000	......	......
1864	520	8,579,000	......	......
1865	530	17,625,000	......	......
1866	632	47,333,000	1,505	53,783,000
1867	2,386	86,218,000	2,780	96,666,000
1868	2,197	57,275,000	2,608	63,694,000

The latter table is necessarily incomplete, owing to the impossibility of gathering the Southern statistics during the war.

History of the Wentworth Family.

From the Boston Transcript.

The history of the Wentworth family of England, and its American branch in New-Hampshire, is about to appear in two large, elegant volumes, containing many finely engraved portraits. It is printed for the family only. Although a private memorial, it contains much of public interest. This family, on both sides of the Atlantic, is an historical one. None can claim greater veritable antiquity, or can reckon a greater number of distinguished members and connections. Its history begins with Reginald Wentworth, the possessor of the lordship of Wentworth in Yorkshire, England, A. D. 1066, and ends with Reginald Wentworth, now living in New-Hampshire, who is a lineal descendant of the thirty-first generation. The English record is illustrated with the names of Lord High Chancellor Wentworth, King Edward VI., Sir Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Stafford, and a great many other notables, with a long line of royal Governors of New-Hampshire, besides many names well known in our civil and military history, illuminates the American record.

It is well known that the compilation of the book is, principally, a labor of love of Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, who is an enthusiast in genealogical research, especially in that concerning his own family. Just as the last pages of the book which has been noticed were going through the press, a boy was born in Portsmouth, N. H., bearing the name of Wentworth. The father, being anxious to have the infant's name printed with those of the family, telegraphed the fact to Hon. John Wentworth, who immediately replied that he had included the little stranger in his book, and as no name was sent he had taken the liberty to call the child Reginald, that the record might end in the publication, as it had begun, with that name. The parents thought the name a good one, and the infant now bears it.

Another Letter from Gen. George W. Cass.

Gen. George W. Cass, President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, has written the following reply to the letter from State Senator Foy, of Pennsylvania, which was published in the Times a day or two since:

Pittsburg, Feb. 19, 1869.

Hon. David Foy, Harrisburg:

Dear Sir: I received your letter of the 18th, and now write, more for the purpose of saying that I don't consider that you have fully answered my questions, and further, that you do not at all understand our position, than to undertake to convince you. I think, however, in a personal interview it would not take me many minutes to show that the whole theory of your letter is wrong. I do not object to the voting of *bona fide* stockholders who have bought for investment, but I do object to the voting on bought proxies, which your bill allows, and to other devices of Wall-street, of appearing to own, and yet not owning, and yet voting. All this can be done under the bill as drawn by you. The representation I made to you in Harrisburg as to the object of the bill which was then enacted into a law, was strictly true, and was and is for the best interests of the State, however much you may listen to or be influenced by those representing opposing interests.

Neither Mr. Gould nor his friends now own, or ever have owned in reality, one-fourth of the voting power of the company. If they should become the absolute owners of more than one-half of the property of this company, they are entitled to manage it and I shall not stand in their way.

I deny positively that any parties in my interest have secured any such charter for business between Chicago, Pittsburg and Baltimore, ignoring the Pennsylvania Railroad, as you refer to, or perhaps I ought rather to say that I do not know what you refer to, in speaking of the charter now said to be in your hands.

I am not aware that any application has been made or intended to be made for such a charter as you describe, or any other charter relative to transportation. As to the charge made in some of the newspapers, and repeated by you, that the recent legislation had no other object than the perpetuation of the present Board in office, I should feel myself humiliated in replying to.

Yours, truly, &c.,
(Signed) G. W. CASS.

Parting Visit to Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut.

From the Norwich Bulletin, Feb. 26.

Last evening some twenty or thirty of the personal and political friends of Senator-elect William A. Buckingham, made him a parting call at his residence. After a brief time had been spent in the interchange of the sentiments and congratulations appropriate to the occasion, Prof. Hutchison, of the Free Academy, advanced to the Governor, and briefly, but in expressive language, conveyed to him in behalf of the company an earnest assurance of honor and admiration for his past services, of trust and high satisfaction for the future, and of personal regard, sympathy and support. Mr. Buckingham responded with emotion, expressing his thanks for the friendly assurances and cordial good wishes of which he had been the recipient, and upon which he should rely in assuming the duties of his new office. A pleasant hour was then passed in enjoying the hospitalities of the courteous host, after which the company separated.

Senator Buckingham leaves this noon for Washington. During the coming session of Congress he will remain at Willard's Hotel. Next Winter he will occupy a house on Fifteenth-street, which, as has been already announced, he has recently purchased.

Mr. Dixon's Acceptance.

Hon. James Dixon has accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Connecticut First District, his letter being as follows:

Washington, Feb. 24.

To Messrs. Elisha Johnson and E. N. Lull, Committee of the Democratic Congressional Convention:

I accept your nomination on the platform of economy, retrenchment, a faithful fulfillment of all National and State obligations, the independence of all the States within their proper sphere of action, and the just authority of the general Government in the constitutional exercise of its delegated powers.

A faithful adherence to these principles will result in diminishing debt, reduced taxation, restored prosperity, and the blessings of Peace and Union.

If elected these principles will be the governing rule of my action. JAMES DIXON.

Hon. Sidney B. Beardsley, of Connecticut.

From the Hartford Courant, Feb. 26.

The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District, in Convention at Bridgeport on Wednesday, placed in nomination for Congress Hon. Sidney B. Beardsley, of Bridgeport. The other candidates were Hon. Roger Averill, of Danbury, and A. H. Byington, of Norwalk. Mr. Beardsley is a leading lawyer of Fairfield County, and it is no disparagement to either of his competitors to say that a better selection could not have been made. He is not only an earnest Republican, but he possesses, in a marked degree, the qualifications which the times demand for the position to which he has been nominated. A man of high character and unbending integrity, he unites keenness of intellect and remarkable quickness of perception, with sterling common sense. What he believes to be true, he maintains to the end, never faltering in his devotion to principle, or his championship of the right. He has been little in political life, having served but one term in the State Senate, where he made his mark, not so much as a talker, as a careful and prudent legislator. Socially, he is one of the most genial and warm-hearted of men, and is deservedly popular among men of all parties in the district. He will be elected by a handsome majority, and will represent the district faithfully and ably, giving to the new Administration a hearty support in all its measures of reform and retrenchment.

Accident on the Niagara Falls Railroad—Several Persons Injured.

From the Rochester Chronicle. Feb. 25.

Yesterday morning the train from Chicago on the Niagara Falls Road was thrown from the track by a broken rail, and the express and baggage cars were thrown down an embankment of about sixty feet into the ditch, and twenty feet from the track. The train consisted of an engine, one baggage-car and express-car, two Pullman and three passenger cars. The Pullman cars were thrown from the rails, but did not leave the track entirely. The accident happened about a mile west of Gates Station, and the train was running at a high rate of speed, as it always does at that point. The engine passed over safely, but the tender left the track. In the baggage-car were Peter Fox, baggageman; Lyman Courson, brakeman; Joseph Bedbury, an extra conductor, and Wm. Justice, a newsboy. In the express-car were Wm. Hazel, Jr., and Frank Swan, express messengers. Swan and Hazel were considerably hurt, being jammed and bruised by the goods. Swan had a gash in his head, caused, it is thought, by being thrown against the corner of the express safe. Hazel was hurt in the head, back and legs. Fox escaped with slight injuries, having his back somewhat hurt and his hand burned. Courson clung to the iron rod over the door, and the newsboy clasped Courson around the waist. They both escaped unhurt. Mr. Bedbury, the conductor, was considerably bruised. Only one of the passengers was hurt—a lady who had her ankle sprained. A most fortunate circumstance in connection with this accident was that the Pullman cars were attached to the express and baggage cars. Being much heavier than an ordinary car they did not plunge into the ditch. The former car had its windows broken and platforms smashed. They served to check the momentum of the cars in the rear to a great extent.

The goods in the express car caught fire from coals thrown from the stove, and for a time there was danger of the burning of all the train, but snow was thrown on the flames until they were extinguished. Dr. Smith, of Brockport, was on the train, and assisted in taking care of those who were hurt. A wrecking car was dispatched to the scene immediately, and the injured persons were conveyed to the city. Dr. Hovey attended these.

Since writing the above we learn that another smash-up occurred at about the same place last evening shortly after 6 o'clock. The second of two freight trains which leave this city on the Falls road at 6 o'clock, ran into the caboose of the train ahead of it, knocking the car off the track and otherwise damaging it. The conductor and brakeman were in the caboose, but they escaped being hurt. The train due here at 8:20 P. M. was delayed about an hour by the accident.

Refugees From Cuba—Reported Outrages Upon Americans.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Feb. 25.

The steamship *Juniata,* from Havana, arrived yesterday at Queen-street Wharf. She had on board about sixty passengers, the major portion of whom are refugees from the Island of Cuba. From one of these we have received the following statement concerning the abuses to which Americans are subjected in Havana. He stated that about twenty American citizens are at present imprisoned in the Carcel de Tacon, merely on suspicion of being connected with the insurgents, and that the attempted interference in their behalf by the United States Vice-Consul-General had been totally disregarded by the authorities of the island. Mr. Utly, the Secretary of the United States Consulate in Havana, was thrown into a dungeon, where he is still imprisoned, without the least deference or regard to his position as a United States official. Mr. J. V. Brito, a naturalized American citizen, while applying for a passport to leave Cuba for the States, last week, was unceremoniously seized while in the Passport Bureau and conducted to prison, where he was confined for three or four days and then set at large, without any reaso being given him for this unjustifiable violation o his person and rights. The large number o Americans resident in Cuba are anxious to kno what steps our Government is likely to take fo their protection, as they know not at what moment they may be thrown into prison and otherwise outraged. Among the Cubans themselve neither wealth, rank nor sex is respected, an hundreds of all classes are being daily led t prison. The body of volunteers who now garrison the City of Havana have expressed a determination to hang or otherwise kill all Cuban who were imprisoned in Havana on the 20th o this month. The Government, he states, has no the power to control this body, and if they have really determined to commit such a wholesale massacre, they could do so with impunity.

Respite of Gerald Eaton, the Murderer o Timothy Heenan.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Feb. 25.

To-day had been fixed for the execution of Gerald Eaton, who was convicted of murder i the first degree for the killing of Timothy Heenan by shooting. This morning Sheriff Lyle received from Gov. Geary a respite for the condemned man. No time is fixed for the execution, and the respite was issued upon the petitions of many citizens of Philadelphia and citizens of other counties. Sheriff Lyle visited Eaton in his cell this morning and read the respite to him. He had been previously informed that the Governor intended issuing a respite, and to-day he expressed his satisfaction that his execution had been delayed. He declared still, in the most positive manner, that he did not fire the fatal shot, and that his pistol was fired by another man.

The following is the text of the respite:

To Peter Lyle, Esq., High Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia:

Whereas, A warrant was heretofore issued by me, under the great seal of the State, bearing date the 29th day of January, A. D. 1869, authorizing and requiring you, the said Peter Lyle, on Thursday, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to execute the sentence of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, in this Commonwealth, on a certain Gerald Eaton, who had been convicted in said Court for the city and county aforesaid, of the crime of murder in the first degree, and therefore sentenced by said Court to suffer the penalty of death.

And whereas, From representations made to me by many highly reputable citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, and other counties of the Commonwealth, and now remaining on file in the office of the Secretary of said Commonwealth, I am satisfied of the propriety of granting a respite staying the execution in the case of the said Gerald Eaton.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, I, John W. Geary, Governor of the said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby stay the execution of the sentence of the said Court, and the said Gerald Eaton is hereby respited until such further period as shall be fixed by me, or other lawful authority, for the execution of the sentence of the Court of Oyer and Terminer aforesaid upon the said Gerald Eaton.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1869, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-third.

By the Governor: F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Chicago's Latest—A Woman Charged with Witchcraft.

From the Chicago Journal, Feb. 26.

Great excitement prevailed among owners of cows and dealers in milk on Chicago-avenue, owing to the discovery among them of a person which they claim is a witch. This woman also keeps cows, which, it seems, have of late given very liberal supplies of milk, while those of her neighbors have been very "dry." One of the proprietors of the dry cows, unable to divine the cause of such a state of things, called in the aid of a fortune-teller. This individual told the cow-keeper that there was certainly a witch in the neighborhood exerting a baneful influence over his cows and those of others. Milkman at once informed his neighbors of the discovery and of his suspicions regarding the female alluded to. A great hubbub ensued, and a general rising took place. All those who believed their cows were bewitched armed themselves with hay-forks, shovels, sticks and brooms, and proceeded to the house where the "awful woman" lived, intending to put that clause of the Mosaic law into force, holding the lives of witches very cheap. The object of their wrath was, however, absent, and next morning she repaired to a neighbor's stable to indulge in a little bit of gossip. Her surprise may be imagined when that person seized a fork, flourished it over her head, and told her peremptorily to leave or he'd kill her, and threatened to cut her throat from ear to ear if she dared ever to enter his stable again. She visited other places with a similar result, and no one would have anything to do with her—some plainly telling her she was a representative of the devil and had bewitched their cows. So serious were the threats against her, that she deemed it expedient to apply for warrants for the arrest of certain parties. At last accounts she was alive, and her cows as bountiful as ever. She claims that the only witchcraft of which she has been guilty consists in feeding her cows well and keeping them clean, which few of her rivals in the milk business do.

A Desperate Conflict With an Enraged Dog.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Republican, Feb. 25.

Mr. Patrick Flinn, butcher, of this city, a few days since had a desperate conflict with a savage dog, in which he came near losing his life. The circumstances were as follows:

"A bull terrier, weighing about 160 pounds, has been kept to guard the slaughter-house. It was known that he was savage, and, therefore, he was usually kept chained and muzzled. At this time, however, the dog was free, having neither chain nor muzzle on him. Mr. Flinn was in his stocking feet, just preparing to kill, when he observed the dog coming sneakingly toward him. Not thinking anything of it however, he allowed the dog to approach him, when the brute suddenly seized him by the thigh. Mr. Flinn endeavored to pat him and coax him, but the animal meant mischief. Coaxing did no good, and he at once commenced a terrible attack on Mr. Flinn; and releasing his bite on his thigh, endeavored to seize him by the throat. Mr. Flinn, however, prevented the dog from doing this, and a terrible conflict commenced between them, Mr. Flinn fighting for his life, and the dog to tear him to pieces. They were fastened in a small slaughter-house, so that Mr. Flinn had no chance of escape. There was another man in the slaughter-house, but he took a panic, and ran up a ladder into a loft. Mr. Flinn finally succeeded in getting his hand down the dog's throat, and seized him by the tongue, which he endeavored to tear out. Sometimes the dog, whose weight was equal to Mr. Flinn, would almost overcome him, when he would again succeed in getting him upon his back. Both became nearly exhausted. He called in vain for the craven up the ladder to come to his assistance; to hand him a knife, or anything to dispatch the brute—but every time he came down a few steps the dog, who apparently understood all, would become more enraged, and his panic would again seize him, and he would run up the ladder. A crowd of women and children had got around the door, all of whom heard the fights and cries, and not one thought of running to the morocco factory, which was a short distance off and where several men were at work, for assistance, but stood there horror stricken. Finally, when Mr. Flinn was nearly exhausted, he managed to break away from the dog and by some means to get up in a window, where the savage brute was too much exhausted to follow him. Assistance finally arrived. Mr. Flinn was rescued, but the animal appearing to know he had done wrong, at once made his escape. He was followed by a crowd, who shot him. Mr. Flinn, when liberated, had all the clothes torn off him, and he was covered with blood, being bit all over by the animal. It was a narrow escape from a dreadful death."

The Chinese Troubles in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 25.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Japan,* on her last trip from Hong Kong, landed some 250 Chinese women at this port. The Chinese have several rows about the same already. The principal Chinese Companies have combined against the system of importing these miserable women, and have had the countenance, as far as possible, of the Police authorities in the premises.

Various suits have been instituted on previous occasions to test the legality of the practice, and some of the women returned to China by the Chinese Companies. The recent importation of so large a number seems to have brought out all the fierce passions of the Chinamen who had spent their money in the wretched business, on the one side, and the Chinese Companies on the other, which culminated on Sunday morning in the murder of a Chinaman named Man Geen, the proprietor of a cigar factory.

The feeling among the Chinamen is very bitter, and many are going about the streets armed with pistols and knives. The ownership or possession of the women is at the bottom of the whole affair, and abduction and counter abduction is the order of the day, and every means resorted to to accomplish their purpose, and has culminated in one murder, which may not be the end of the matter.

A Woman Burned to Death in Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 24.

A terrible accident, resulting in the death of Mrs. Esther Bætzhold, occurred at No. 848 Ellicott-street yesterday. The husband of Mrs. Bætzhold, who is a dealer in liquor, in the concoction of some mixture necessary to the prosecution of his calling, had placed a two-gallon jug, containing, among other things, a quantity of highwines, in a pail filled with water, and set the pail upon the stove for the purpose of heating. The water in the pail becoming overheated, the cork flew out of the jug, and the contents of the latter, in a burning state, were scattered over the room, setting fire to the clothing of Mrs. Bætzhold. She screamed and ran out upon the sidewalk, being followed by her husband, who, with the aid of some of the neighbors, finally succeeded in extinguishing her clothing by the use of snow and a blanket. The unfortunate woman was so badly burned about the body and limbs, that after lingering until 10 o'clock this morning, she died.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 28, 1869.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Marshal SERRANO in a speech yesterday said the members of the late Ministry would retain their seats in the Constituent Cortes, and that the new Government would follow the policy established by the revolution.

The Grecian Government has officially recognized the reëstablishment of friendly relations with Turkey.

M. ROUHER, the Minister of State, introduced a bill in the Corps Legislatif to authorize direct loans for the improvement of Paris, and announced that he would introduce a bill to relieve the Government from the control of certain financial societies.

Dispatches from Berlin state that the Russian Diet will donate to the City of Frankfort two millions of florins, to which the King proposes to add one million from his private fortune, hoping to gain the affections of the citizens.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the presentation of a few bills, reports, &c., the Public Credit bill was taken up and a discussion ensued, occupying the entire afternoon. In the evening session, Mr. WILSON introduced a bill for the more equal distribution of national banking capital. Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution providing for the recognition of the independence of Cuba. The bill incorporating the Masonic Mutual Relief Association was passed. The joint resolution donating cannon for the monument of Gen. MCPHERSON was passed, after which the Public Credit bill was resumed, and at 11:45 the bill as amended passed.

In the House the contested election cases of Messrs. HUNT and MENARD were the subject of a long discussion, and both gentlemen were refused seats. Mr. MENARD is a colored man, and was allowed to speak in his own behalf, the first instance of a colored man addressing either House of Congress. His remarks were listened to with great interest. The evening session was occupied in discussing the Indian Appropriation bill.

GENERAL.

The Spanish Consul at New-Orleans having complained to Gov. WARMOUTH that the Cubans resident in that city were striving to create a disturbance with the Spanish residents, a number of the former publish a letter denying all such intention. They say that they are content to remain in the city as neutrals, taking no part in any difficulties that may arise between transient Spaniards and Cubans.

Upward of 500 members of the "Church of the Holy Family," in the city of Auburn, have signed a paper promising to support and obey the present Right Rev. Bishop McQuaid in the exercise of all his authority as Bishop of the Holy Roman Catholic Church. The recent violent demonstrations of some of the members of the congregation are generally condemned.

The Halifax *Express* states, on what it considers good authority, that Prince Arthur will visit Halifax and other portions of the Dominion in Autumn next, probably about September.

The first boat up the *Hudson* this season was the propeller *John L. Hasbrouck*, which arrived at Poughkeepsie on Friday. Her arrival was hailed with demonstrations of great joy by the denizens of that place.

Of the thirty-eight organized dioceses to be heard from, thirty-two have already given their canonical consent to the consecration of Dr. Huntington as Bishop of Central New York. The time and place of his consecration it is expected will be speedily announced.

The report that the Canadian militia was to be speedily organized created quite a panic in some of the French parishes, and young men speedily became very scarce. To these ignorant persons drafting for the militia meant drill, invasion, war and bloody wounds. One aged citizen, who was appointed a Colonel of militia, addressed his frightened command thus: "My brave friends and fellow-citizens, be easy and have confidence. You know me. You know that I will never lead you where there might be danger! God save the Queen!"

HOWARD A. CLEVELAND, whose trial for the murder of his companion, named GEORGE, has occupied nearly the whole week at Bangor, Me., has been found guilty. When the Judge delivered his charge to the jury, CLEVELAND remarked "the old fellow did well." After hearing the verdict of the jury he said he guessed they'd find out in a couple of years whether he was guilty; time would tell.

Rev. Dr. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, of Boston, author of *A South Side View of Slavery*, and who furnished a son as chaplain to the rebel army in the late war, was prostrated by a sudden attack of illness, of a paralytic nature, in his pulpit three Sabbaths ago, and has been very ill since that time, though he is now, it is said, recovering.

St. Paul, Minn., is seriously affected with the velocipede fever. The bicycle seems to be all the rage, and velocipede exhibitions are attended by large numbers of ladies and crowds of gentlemen. The Rink has been turned into a riding hall, and two carriage-makers have entered upon the manufacture of velocipedes. A few evenings since there was a contest for valuable prizes, a number of expert riders participating. A local paper, reporting the contest, says that at one time the Second National Bank, a prominent hat store and a dry goods establishment were piled up in a promiscuous heap on the floor.

Mrs. HART, of Worcester, Mass., went shopping on Friday, leaving her four little children at home. On her return, she found the eldest one, five years of age, in the kitchen, and enveloped in flames. The little girl died within two hours.

On Friday evening the new building owned by Mr. GEORGE RICE, of Pottstown, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire, which it is supposed was not the result of accident. The loss will not fall short of $40,000.

Mr. SAMUEL HESS, of Lancaster, Penn., failed last week, his liabilities amounting to upward of $100,000. His father, who was his principal indorser, died of apoplexy immediately upon hearing of his son's failure.

Several engagements have taken place between the Indians and our troops in Arizona Territory. In all cases the troops were successful.

A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says that all the crew of the tug *Nettie Rogers* have been released except Capt. FORD, and a writ of *habeas corpus* has been applied for in his case.

The Legislative Committee on Contested Seats met again yesterday, and took up the case of McLeod *vs.* Halpin.

The investigation into the business of manufacturing gas, as conducted by the Metropolitan Gaslight Company, which has been declared by the Board of Health to constitute a public nuisance, was concluded yesterday. The President of the Company, engineers from the New-York and from the Manhattan Companies, and the Sanitary Superintendent of the Metropolitan District, gave their testimony. To-morrow (Monday) the case goes to the Board of Health for final adjudication.

It will be seen by the following statistics for the week ending yesterday, that our population is decreasing: Births, 218; deaths, 454; marriages, 194.

A complimentary banquet was given to Senator CARL SCHURZ last evening, at Delmonico's. Addresses were made by Senator SCHURZ, SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, Dr. SCHULTZ and others.

The Park Savings Bank of Brooklyn was robbed yesterday of $45,000 in bonds and $200 cash. The thief has not been captured.

A lecture was delivered at Cooper Institute last evening by Mr. SIMON STERN on "Representative Government."

Marshal TOOKER reports that during the past week he has issued 183 licenses, receiving therefor $270 50. Of these 1 was to a junk cart; 9 to expressmen; 47 to venders; 62 to carts; 55 to drivers; 5 to porters; 3 to boarding-houses; and 1 to a coach. On account of fines he received $13, making a total of $283 50.

During the seven days ending yesterday morning the Police have made 1,218 arrests in this City.

There arrived at the Communipaw cattle-yards the past week 271 cars, which brought 2,487 cattle, 8,675 hogs, 13,129 sheep. The number slaughtered at the Abattoir was 587 cattle, 8,539 hogs and 8,216 sheep. The number of cattle for the weekly supply is 5,252; calves, 507; milch cows, 133; sheep, 20,545; swine, 11,858.

Affairs in Cuba.

The intelligence received from Cuba, day after day, is so conflicting and withal so untrustworthy, that the following, which we find in the editorial columns of the *Albion* deserves republication:

"It was our good fortune to meet recently a prominent merchant of this city, who has within a fortnight returned from a business visit to Cuba, not only landing at Havana but penetrating as far into the interior as the Spanish permit would insure his safety. This gentleman, an acute observer of passing events, informs us that *the insurrection itself and all its attendant incidents is greatly exaggerated. On returning to Havana, from the interior, he found the most wild and absurd rumors afloat regarding the operations of the revolutionists in districts he had visited, and which he knew to be perfectly tranquil.* In his opinion the insurrection must soon be suppressed unless prolonged by the event of one of two contingencies—a new revolution in Spain, or foreign intervention in favor of the insurgents. In the case of the former, the Home Government would of course be compelled to recall its troops, and the Island would be left to its fate. At the present moment, however, Spain, instead of recalling her troops, is sending out fresh reinforcements. The Spaniards, says our informant, are determined to repress the insurrection at all costs, and declare that they would prefer to see the Island absorbed by the United States, than exist as an independent government ruled by Cubans, for whom they entertain the most bitter antipathy. The wealthy Cubans, on the other hand, although willing to encourage the insurrection with donations of money, are unwilling to give their lives to the cause. In short, the Spaniards are the more determined of the two, and as they already have possession of the Government, it is reasonable to suppose that the insurgents will be powerless to overthrow them."

We fancy that this statement of the case is not much at variance with fact. It is evidently the purpose of the insurgents to create alarm whenever it is possible; and the accounts sent abroad in their interest bear evident marks of exaggeration. The Spanish officials may have withheld information when it has seemed adverse, but on the other hand it is quite certain that the stories of revolutionary progress are either wholly untrue or so magnified as to be essentially false. It is impossible to test the allegations of success on the part of the insurgents by anything like consistency or continuousness in the reports transmitted, without feeling that the latter are prepared with the view of exciting sympathy abroad, and perhaps some form of intervention. So far as we can judge from the published narratives, the insurrection is *not* spreading—the insurgents are *not* constantly acquiring strength. We accept as more than probable the remark of the *Albion's* informant, that "the insurrection itself and all its attendant incidents are greatly exaggerated."

It may be the duty of Americans to give what moral support public opinion can lawfully give to the Cubans who have taken up arms against the authority of Spain; though why it should be so is not apparent. But at least we are entitled to the truth, and *that* is not at present favorable to the chances of the insurrection.

Naturalization—Mr. Frelinghuysen's Bill.

The measures pending in Congress for the more stringent regulation of the naturalization of aliens meet with a good deal of opposition from our German citizens, irrespective of party. The views expressed at the meeting held here on Sunday last, harmonize with the utterances of the influential German Press in the West, and will probably form the basis of an active agitation.

The St. Louis *Angzeiger*, of which CARL SHURZ was until recently the editor, denounces Mr. POLAND'S bill as a product of Know-Nothingism, although the only material change it proposes is the limitation of proceedings for naturalization to the Circuit Court and District Courts of the United States, "and the Courts of highest jurisdiction in each State and Territory which holds stated sessions in each county for the trial of civil causes."

The New-York meeting referred exclusively to the measure of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN now before the Senate, the provisions of which seem unnecessarily harsh and offensive. It limits proceedings, whether preliminary or final, to the United States Circuit and District Courts, the Courts of the Territorial Districts, the higher Court of the District of Columbia, and before the Registers in Bankruptcy, whom it is proposed to make *ex officio* Commissioners of Naturalization. Minute formalities are prescribed touching the preliminary application, and the final application after a residence of four years and six months,—six months after which date the certificate may issue. Facilities are in the interim afforded for the scrutiny of the applications and the grounds on which they rest. The clauses more especially objected to, however, are those subjecting certificates issued within one year prior to the passage of the bill to revision in the Courts or before the officials named; the approval of the same, signified by stamping and indorsation, being essential to their validity. It further provided that "certificates *issued more than a year* prior to the enactment of this bill may also be presented for indorsement and approved in the same manner, otherwise the question of their validity may be raised when they are presented for use." There are other regulations relating to the use of the certificate by the holder who proposes to vote.

The general scope of the bill is denounced as hostile to the immigrant; and the latter provisions especially are regarded by the Germans as invidious, vexatious, and in their retroactive character unjust. The complaints are not without foundation.

It is not desirable to attempt any legislation which seems to throw obstacles in the way of the naturalization of those who come to this country to make it their home. The frauds and abuses to which the present system has led, are a sufficient reason for some decided amendment of the law; but it is surely possible to guard against these evils without imposing burdens or casting an imputation upon those of foreign birth who have honestly acquired the rights of citizenship. The rascalities of some are not a justification of measures leveled at all. And they certainly do not excuse a demand for proof at the hands of persons long since naturalized, which for many reasons they may not be always able at once to afford. The presumption should be in favor of the validity of every certificate now held. The *onus* of proving their invalidity rests upon others; and only when specific challenges are given, for cause, should adopted citizens be required to verify their claims. In the case of wholesale fraud, as in this City last October, some stringent test may be admissible to undo the wrongs of the local Courts. But as a rule there should be no attempt to unsettle the *status* of adopted citizens, or to exact from them conditions which in many instances must entail disfranchisement. It ought to be possible to punish naturalization frauds, where they are known, and to prevent their recurrence, without making war upon the whole body of adopted citizens.

Legislation in this matter may well be confined to the future. With this limitation, the plans proposed embody the essential conditions of amendment. By removing naturalization from the jurisdiction of local Courts the frauds which have disgraced this City may be prevented. By interposing a period, say of six months, between the completion of the legal process and the exercise of the suffrage, the business of manufacturing votes on the eve of an election will be still further restrained. These, or any similar means, of protecting the integrity of the ballot-box, and reserving the rights of citizenship to those who lawfully acquire them, are quite practicable, without entailing the vexation and injustice which would follow the enactment of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN'S bill.

Food for New-York.

Our State Legislature is asked to protect us in the City against the threatening perils of cheap potatoes and other vegetables used for food. The Committee on Cities, in the Assembly, has reported favorably, and is urging the passage of a bill prohibiting the leasing of any market-stand or stall to non-residents, whether of the City or State we are not advised. But it seems some evil-minded persons from New-Jersey are in the habit of bringing articles to our market for sale, and of underselling others who cannot therefore exact quite so high prices for their "truck" as they could if these interlopers were excluded. So it is proposed to exclude them by *law*.

A more absurd measure cannot well be imagined, at a time when *cheap food* is the great necessity of the working classes,—when everybody is complaining of the cost of living,—it seems heartless and cruel to exclude from our markets anybody who can help reduce it. We ought rather to invite produce of all kinds and from every quarter for the supply of the wants of the City. There are more than a million of people to be fed from day to day; and the idea of making the right to sell them food a monopoly, for the benefit of any special class or portion of the people, savors a good deal more of the selfish favoritism of the olden time, than of regard for the rights or interests of the great body of the people.

If the New-Jersey farmers can afford to sell to our people the food they need, at lower rates than they are now forced to pay, in Heaven's name let them do so. They should be aided and encouraged, rather than hindered and resisted in the effort. The power which the control of our markets gives our authorities thus to exclude competition and enhance the price of food to the people, is another very strong illustration of the evils of the system, and affords a good reason for throwing the market business, like everything else, into private hands, to be managed on the basis of unrestricted competition, as the public interests may require. Passing laws to shut New-Jersey farmers out of the New-York markets, is carrying the doctrine of protection to a point where it becomes ridiculous.

The Lull in Crime and the Action of the Courts.

The course which has been pursued during the past month by our criminal courts, in their severe and prompt dealing with offenders, has already vindicated its propriety. Crime, which a few weeks since was so alarmingly prevalent, has almost ceased, and no offences except those of the pettiest character have been recently reported. The dangerous classes are absolutely cowed by the swift and sure punishment which has been the rule during the present terms of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, and have either fled the City or hold their brutal instincts in abeyance. No less than one hundred cases have been disposed of in the Courts we have named since the beginning of the present month,—a fact which is without parallel in their history. Mr. GARVIN, the District-Attorney, simply expressed the opinion of the public on Thursday, when he remarked that if the wheels of justice are made to revolve in future at the rapid rate which has characterized their motion during the past few weeks, we shall soon be relieved of the imputations which have attached to us on account of the boldness of criminals in this City, and the notorious impunity with which offences of the most heinous description have been committed.

The true spirit which should actuate our Magistrates and prosecuting officers was expressed by the District-Attorney a day or two ago, when he said to a prominent gentleman that he was determined to do what he could to put an end to the prevalence of crime, by refusing to heed either political or other influences that might be brought to bear upon him in favor of any prisoner who might fall into his hands, whether he be Democrat or Republican, black or white, Christian or Israelite. Punishment should invariably be the penalty of guilt. This sound doctrine, if acted upon fully, must assuredly bring about the happiest results.

In this connection, we beg to call the attention of the District-Attorney to two cases in relation to which inquiry has been made. Information is wanted in regard to one DISBROW, a notorious ruffian, who is under indictment for burglary. Is he shielded from trial by an Ex-Alderman, as is currently reported? Why, we may also inquire, is JOHN ROACH, *alias* "Johnny the Greek,"—a pest of society,—allowed to go free under a weak complaint, when three others are pending against him? If charge No. 4 is too flimsy to be sustained, now that an important witness has been spirited away, why may not the offender get his deserts upon Nos. 1, 2 and 3? What, also, has become of the assailants of Ex-Councilman CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, who attempted his life because he prevented their illegal registry just prior to the late election?

The only proper answer to such questions, and the one which will best satisfy the public, is the early trial of the parties in question, and their imprisonment as soon as they shall be convicted.

The Overend and Gurney Case.

The more that the great case of OVEREND, GURNEY & CO. is investigated, the worse it looks for all the parties concerned in the transfer of the business from the original firm to the new company. The main facts of the case have long been known to the world, and since the first occasion on which the transactions attending the transfer were made the subject of legal proceedings, there has been no room left for dispute as to the fact that at the very time that the public was induced to invest money by means of a prospectus setting forth the position and prospects of the business in the most glowing terms, a secret deed of transfer was executed; the facts and figures in which were known only to the contracting parties, and which, if made public, would have most certainly dampened the ardor of the victims who rushed into the market to buy shares at a premium of £9 upon the £15 paid on allotment. But as long as the evidence before the public was only that adduced in the civil proceedings as to the liability of the shareholders to pay the full amount of their shares, there was a general reluctance to believe in the actual guilt of men possessing the unblemished reputation, and holding the social position, of the partners in the firm. All kinds of excuses and explanations were made on their behalf even by those who had been ruined by their failure. Now, however, that criminal proceedings have been brought, and true bills found by the Grand Jury against the six directors, the affair has assumed a very different aspect. Although the accused still protest their innocence, and readily find bail to the large amount required, the evidence brought out has been such that scarcely an apologist for them can be found in the whole range of the English Press, and in many quarters their conviction is regarded as a foregone conclusion. The charge is one of conspiracy to defraud, and nothing short of a long term of imprisonment can follow in case of conviction.

The importance of this trial, as affecting commercial interests throughout the world, can scarcely be overestimated. Never was such widespread disaster caused by any event of the kind as there was by the suspension of OVEREND, GURNEY & CO. We do not speak merely of the unfortunate English shareholders—many of whom may say, in the words of *Punch*, that while the directors have been committed for trial, *they* have been sentenced to hard labor for life. Great as was the individual suffering thus produced, it was relatively of slight importance in comparison with the blow inflicted upon all branches of commerce in all countries. The confidence so essential to all legitimate commercial operations was destroyed for the time, not only in London, but in every place having commercial relations with it. When OVEREND, GURNEY & CO. failed, there was an end for the moment to the public faith in any banking or discounting firm in London. And when it appeared that their failure had been brought about by the collapse of bubble companies of all kinds in which the public had had faith, but which had in reality only been bolstered up by advances from the great firm in Lombard-street, the distrust in all forms of joint stock enterprise was so great that money could not be obtained for the most legitimate undertaking. Investors in all kinds of securities in England found their property depreciated in the panic, and possessors of unemployed capital shrank from risking it out of their hands, no matter how promising the opening appeared to them. Every interest in England felt the depression caused by the paralysis of business, and every commercial country was more or less directly affected by the failure of a company, the true state of the affairs of which was known from the first to the six men now under trial for a criminal offence.

Should a conviction ensue, after the searching and impartial investigation which the case is undergoing, there will be no punishment within the discretion of the English Courts too severe. It is possible that the absence of criminal intent may be proved, but the case at present looks black enough. In case of the charges now made being brought home to the accused, a severe sentence will not only act as a warning to others in England, but will exercise a healthy moral influence over the entire commercial world.

Lodging-Houses for Street Boys.

Some time ago the Legislature authorized the Children's Aid Society to collect $30,000 from the Board of Excise and apply that amount to the purpose of building a news-boys' lodging-house, upon condition that a like sum should be first contributed and paid in by individual friends of such an enterprise. We observe in the report of the Society, just published, that the terms of the legislative grant have been complied with, and that immediate steps will be taken for the purchase of lots on the east side of the City, as near as possible to the junction of Canal and Centre streets, upon which to construct a suitable edifice.

It is astonishing how large a class there is in this City, of whom it may be truly said that they have no place to lay their heads. Every new lodging-house that has been opened during the past few years, and particularly those which are supported by the Children's Aid Society, has developed the fact that there are thousands of persons whose numbers are constantly increasing, who are absolutely homeless, a large proportion being boys of tender years. It would be a very interesting as well as instructive task to trace back the history of these lads and ascertain how and by what means they were left thus early in life in so friendless and destitute a condition. Many of them, in the point of natural intelligence, are fully equal to those of their own age in any other walk of life. They are smart, shrewd and quick at a bargain, and ready to take advantage of the dullness of others in an instant. Unprovided with homes, parental instruction or guidance, they are, without exception, the most exposed and sorely-tempted part of our community. Working hard by spells, and then drifting lazily upon their oars, they offer just the material which desperate and hardened men seize upon and use in carrying out the skillfully-planned and carefully-executed crimes which so often startle our City and baffle the Police.

A moment's consideration will convince anybody that this class—so young and yet so well-versed in the ways of the wicked; so ignorant of the knowledge which they most need, and yet so conversant with evil and its consequences—ought, of all others, to interest the philanthropic and humane. We have regarded with pleasure the operations of the Children's Aid Society, as it has struggled for the past sixteen years, with all the means at its command, to throw about this street population the influences of its kindly charity. Every new lodging-house which is dedicated to such a work is entitled to the encouragement and sympathy of all who would assist in stemming the swift-flowing currents of evil which are now surging through the City. In supporting such institutions vastly more good can be accomplished than by the most bountiful expenditure of money in the random manner which characterizes the charities of a good many people.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The most interesting social question in the world is that of individual work or aggregate work? The tendency of the age is to concentrations. The rood of ground maintaining its man is an exploded notion in everything. Large farming pays best. A. T. STEWART turns a thousand little dry-goods stores into a single huge one. It is the same in telegraph, railway and other kinds of business. Individual right and independence are no match for economy—that is, monopoly—the best and cheapest worker. Hand-to-mouth folks cry out; but when they go to right themselves they get up one more aggregation. Everything tends to this. As population increases men will be segregated into huge hives and factories, and civilization will mainly be machinery worked with capital. The individual will wither, as TENNYSON says, and will probably be known in the end by one of the numerals. Not a very heroic look-out!

Sheriff O'BRIEN does not wish to hang REAL, the murderer of Policeman SMEDICK, on account of the personal intimacy which has long existed between him and the condemned man, and of the fact that REAL belongs to the O'Brien gang of Nineteenth-street roughs. In consequence of this antipathy of the Sheriff to perform the duty of his office in this case, there is a great deal of wild talk just now to the effect that, all other expedients failing, he will be taken suddenly ill on the day designated for the execution, and refuse to delegate his authority. In this way, say the gossips, REAL is to escape the judgment of the law. Such talk is all balderdash. If REAL misses the gallows it will be without regard to the Sheriff's friendship. That functionary being ill, his duty devolves, by the terms of the law, upon the Under Sheriff, and if this official in turn should develop conscientious qualms regarding his duty, any one of the one or two hundred Deputy Sheriffs would be competent to stand in the gap. REAL will be hanged without doubt, unless he shall be pardoned or commit suicide.

Our attention has not been properly called heretofore to a matter which we find mentioned in the *Scottish American Journal*, and which will doubtless command the attention of many patriotic citizens. It is proposed that all over the United States prayer meetings should be held on the 4th day of March, between the hours of 12 and 1, to offer supplication in behalf of the new President and Vice-President, and also in behalf of the new Congress which shall be convened on the same day. We believe that preparations have been extensively made to have this proposal carried out as completely as possible, and we may confidently rely upon the City of New-York, with its many influential churches, and its various daily prayer-meetings, taking a prominent part in reference to this movement. The moral and religious significance of such meetings will no doubt be fully and earnestly set forth from the pulpit, and at the meetings themselves.

When one of a gang of politicians demanded from GRANT the other day whether Mr. EVARTS was to be allowed to stay in the Cabinet, GRANT said not a word, but smoked his cigar with redoubled vigor and rapidity. This shows very clearly, though rather smokily, that if Mr. EVARTS chooses to remain in the Cabinet, and is retained by GRANT, he will neither resign his place voluntarily, nor be turned out, but will adopt the entirely proper course dictated by his own wishes and GRANT'S desires.

It seems that the "spirits" did not desert the *medium* HOME after the London jury decided against his attempts to extort money from a rich old lady who fell in love with him. His present "spiritualist" operations (recited in our last London letter) are far more astounding than all his former doings. He can handle red-hot coals, and put them on other people's hands and heads without injury. He can pass horizontally out of a third-story window, and pass in again through a distant window, moving through the air forty feet above ground. More startling still, it is testified that his body has been elongated by measurement upon the wall and lying on the floor, to the extent of eight or nine inches, and then shortened as much—making a carefully-measured difference of a foot and a half. All these things have been certified to by great numbers of scientific experts, not to speak of noblemen and gentlemen of high degree. If Mr. HOME be not the most ingenious and successful humbug of the nineteenth century—then what?

The Washington correspondent of a Western paper states, as a fact, that President JOHNSON has actually refused to pardon a couple of Kentucky guerrillas, who were tried and convicted by a Military Commission and sentenced to the Penitentiary for twelve years. It is highly gratifying to hear that Mr. JOHNSON has actually declined to pardon anybody. It is further stated that when pardon was urged on the ground that these military commissions were illegal, he remarked contemptuously that he did not intend to turn himself into a cross-roads magistrate to decide jurisdictional qualifications, and told the petitioners they must go the Courts for relief.

That proverbial intense temperament of the Italians and other European peoples of their latitudes, is shown in the case of MAGALDO, whose terrible fortitude, in cutting and carving his throat, and then, in resolute silence, marching for hours with the concealed wound, is so much beyond anything our own northern races are in the habit of doing or suffering. Such, one would be apt to fancy, was the fierce and sustained power of endurance that enabled the Romans to overrun the ancient world, and also kept up the strong purpose of COLUMBUS—a fortitude, in fact, capable of great good as well as great atrocity.

The passage through the House of Mr. SCHENCK'S bill providing for the payment of the public debt (with certain exceptions) in coin shows how much weaker the greenback heresy is at this time than it seemed to be a year ago. The vote was 119 to 61,—13 Democrats voting in its favor and 24 against it, while 106 Republicans voted yea, and only 37 nay. Among those voting against it was Gen. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and among those in its favor was Gen. LOGAN, of Illinois. Heretofore LOGAN, as he himself confessed, has been affected by the Pendleton heresy, but now he says that "no wise man" favors the plan, and it is "useless to discuss it" any longer. We trust that the Senate, which is so dreadfully pressed for want of time whenever important legislation comes up, will be able to find the few minutes necessary for the passage of SCHENCK'S bill to improve the public credit and uphold the national faith.

The other day a clerk employed in the Register's office was arrested for having aided and abetted a prisoner to escape from the custody of a constable who was conducting him from the Court of General Sessions to the Tombs. It was in evidence against the clerk that he had furnished the key with which the prisoner released himself from the handcuffs. What has become of this offender? Was he discharged and has the matter been hushed up? We suspect that some disposition of this sort was made of his case from the fact that a strong pressure was brought to bear upon Recorder HACKETT to intercede for him a day or two after the crime was committed. The Recorder at that time strenuously resisted the demands which were made upon his leniency, but it is now probable that the friends of the law-breaking clerk have met with success at the hands of some other Magistrate who has not enough backbone to preserve his integrity without forfeiting his office.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

The New-York Theatre is closed. The last performance took place on Thursday night, and yesterday the combination of badness recently holding forth in that dilapidated refuge of the drama, took pity on the community, packed up, and went away. The future destiny of the house is not clear. Mr. WORRELL holds a lease until May, and there is some inclination shown to devote the unexpired term to a variety exhibition. The WORRELL Sisters are acting in the Western cities and will not return. The present rental of this establishment is $22,500 per annum, and even at this rate, we understand, the owner of the property refuses to grant more than a one year's lease. Under such conditions no improvements can possibly be made in the concern, and as it stands no first-class exhibition nor first-class patronage can be induced to enter the house. This is a shameful report to be made of a piece of theatrical property so valuable, both as regards situation and reputation, for it is notable that some of the largest and most fashionable audiences of the last three years have been gathered in that house. This fact was fully appreciated by one enterprising capitalist, already quite deep in theatrical ownership, who offered to spend $50,000 on altering and reconstructing the exterior and interior of the building, if he could obtain a ten years' lease of it. It was scarcely creditable to this gentleman's judgment, however, that the improvements were to be made in behalf of the present lessees. Under those circumstances, it is scarcely to be regretted that the owner of the property refused to grant more than a five years' lease—even on the conditions of the proposed outlay. And thus the first plan for lifting the New-York Theatre once more to decent notice, fell through.

THE TAMMANY AND LOWER PRICES.

The prices to Tammany have been lowered. Orchestra seats are to be procured now for $1, instead of $1 50, which was the rate at the opening of the house, and the former "one dollar seats" are now sold for 75 cents. The indications are that many of the minor amusements will have to lower their prices, if they would compete with the larger and legitimate theatres in popularity. Money is not so plenty now among the majority of playgoers as it was when the present scale of prices was adopted, and, unless a reduction is consented to, some of the places of entertainment will have to submit to small audiences or close up. The minstrels have suffered in this way some time. These are eminently the amusements of the humbler classes, who cannot fail to remember that in 1860 they paid but 25 cents and 50 cents for the privilege of enjoying the same performance that they are charged now 75 cents and $1 to witness.

A performer at Tammany deserves the medal for first introducing the velocipede on the stage in New-York: this is Miss ALICE HARRISON, who personates Capt. Jinks in an absurd local farce now acted there, and who enters the scene mounted on one of these new vehicles. Our actors are generally quick to take up the current excitement, but in this instance they have let the velocipede furor go by with a tame and unworthy indifference. This is most singular amid the present popularity which every species of burlesque and nonsense meets with. It only exhibits the laziness of the present performers in that class of entertainment.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

An entire change of performance is announced for this place next week. It didn't come before it was needed. Miss KATE REIGNOLDS is to be the next star at the Broadway. This excellent *artiste* begins an engagement there on the 8th of March, producing at the outset a new drama written expressly for her by an English author entitled "The Shadow of a Crime." This will be Miss REIGNOLDS' first appearance in New-York since her return from a year of flattering successes in England.

Miss REIGNOLDS' engagement is limited, and she is to be followed by Mr. HACKETT—as *Falstaff*.

Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS' lease of the Broadway expires in May. He will not renew it, we believe, nor is the future of the building decided yet.

THE CIRCUS.

The exploit of the Brothers RIZARELI on the flying trapeze, in conjunction with diversified equestrian and acrobatic feats, continue to attract the sightseers to the New-York Circus every night, and at the Wednesday and Saturday *matinées*. For the coming week bare-back riding is announced as a specialty, with Mlle. ROLLAND, MELVILLE and ROBERT STICKNEY as exponents of that slippery style of performance.

THE MINSTRELS.

DAN BRYANT has come forward with his Shakespearean revival—"Shylock as the Merchant of Chatham-street." No one who has seen BOOTH'S *Romeo*, or WALLACK'S *Benedick*, ought to miss BRYANT'S *Shylock*.

The San Francisco party, on the other hand, give preference to the furor for burlesque, and satirize the current rage for lemon-colored hair and centipedal attractions in a nonsensical scene called "'Tis Sweet for our Country to *Dye*!" BIRCH, BACKUS, WAMBOLD and BERNARD present themselves as fairy copies of the blonde beauties at Niblo's and the Waverley.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.

Harmony has some chance now at this tiny theatre. Mr. HOWARD GLOVER has succeeded to the orchestra leadership, and takes the seat to-morrow evening.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC NOTES.

Miss MARKHAM, the beauty of the Lydia Thompson troupe, for some time ill, has lost the sight of one of her eyes.

The engagements of Miss LISA WEBER and Miss ADA HARLAND with the Lydia Thompson troupe are about to close. Miss HARLAND returns to Wood's Museum, where she is to appear to-morrow evening as *May Edwards*, in "The Ticket of Leave;" and Miss WEBER is variously reported as engaged either at Brougham's or to the Olympic.

Miss FANNIE KIMBALL, who made her *début* in opera on Friday night, with MARETZEK'S company at the Academy, is engaged at Brougham's Theatre, and will appear to-morrow evening as *Jenny Lind*.

TOSTEE and IRMA appear in Philadelphia next week.

English opera, by the Richings troupe, has fallen upon Boston.

Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU is in this City, and quite ill.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL has become Mrs. HENRY PADDOCK. The marriage occurred seven months ago, in Toledo, we are given to understand. The happy couple are now in this City.

Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS has appeared as *Cymbeline* in Cincinnati.

Notes of the Foreign Drama.

Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS has a new drama called "Fettered" in rehearsal at the London Holborn.

IONE BURKE has retired from the stage for a few months.

HOWARD PAUL recently announced that he would deliver a five minutes' red hot lecture on "Woman's Rights" in Preston, England, but the printer set it up "Woman's Tights," which caused considerable scandal.

A burlesque called "Claude du Val" is the reigning attraction at the New Royalty Theatre, in London. On the 14th the managers addressed a valentine to their patrons with this verse:

> "Again he urges on his wild career;
> The where, and when, and how will soon appear,
> If at the Royalty you'll be at nine,
> And meet your Claude du Val-entine."

Mr. BANDMANN and Miss MILLY PALMER (who were married recently) appear at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, in a new comedy by Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON, entitled "My Lady Clara."

Among anticipated novelties at the Parisian theatres are a three-act comedy by M. EDMOND GOUDINET, at the Palais Royal, in which M. GEOFFROY will reappear; a new drama by M. VICTORIEN SARDOU at the Porte St. Martin; *Julie*, a comedy by M. OCTAVE FEUILLET at the Theatre Français; and *La Famille des Gueux*, by M. CLARETIE, at the Ambigu Comique. At the theatre last named, *Don César de Bazan* has been revived for the representations of M. FREDERIC LEMAITRE.

The Court of Appeal in Paris has condemned MM. LEFRANC and DUPONTAVISSE, formerly directors of the Bouffes Parisiens, to pay, with costs, the following sums to various actors who have summoned them for breach of contract: 15,000 francs to Mme. THIERRET, 20,000 francs to M. JOLY, and to MM. THORASE, DAUBRAY, and PERICAULT, sums ranging from 3,000 to 3,600 francs.

SENATOR SCHURZ.

Complimentary Banquet at Delmonico's—Addresses by Senator Carl Schurz, Sigismund Kaufmann, Dr. Schuetz, and others.

Last night a banquet was given at Delmonico's in honor of Senator CARL SCHURZ, by his German friends in this City. Shortly before 8 o'clock the guests assembled, among whom were Hon. Sigismund Kaufmann, Dr. Frederick Schuetz, Benjamin Lehmaier, Dr. E. Krackowizer, Dr. Abr. Jacobi, Consul Frederick Kühne, Dr. Charles E. Detmold, Dr. Charles Althoff, Hon. Phil. Bissinger, Joseph Selegmann, G. T. Schepeler, Henry Merz, Solomon Spitzer, Frederick Henle, Leopold Werner, Elial F. Hall, Aaron Frank, Theodore Glaubenskiee, Prof. A. Koerner, Dr. Nöggerath, Henry Verhuven, M. Eidlitz, Bernard Roelker, and many other prominent citizen

Hon. CARL SCHURZ, on his arrival, was cordially greeted by his personal friends, and introduced to those who had been deterred from attending the reception the night previous. The party numbered from eighty to ninety guests. The saloon was tastefully decorated with the national colors. The sumptuous repast having been discussed, Mr. SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, the President, at whose side sat the illustrious guest, arose and said:

GENTLEMEN: In the history of this country we find few events of such an importance as the election of a German-born citizen for United States Senator, viz.: that of Mr. CARL SCHURZ. I will give you a brief sketch of the manner in which he attained that position. Years ago he came to America to escape a despotic Government, from whose clutches he had liberated an imprisoned friend, who had with him battled for liberty. He came here to become an American, occupying himself principally with the literature and political institutions of this country. He soon found out that it would not do to appear exclusively as a German, but he wanted to become an American citizen, while at the same time he strove to elevate the German-American element in the estimation of native citizens. And in this he has in a high measure succeeded. The people of Missouri have elected him for this reason, through their representatives, who had no other choice but to fulfill the popular wish by electing him as the most capable representative of their State for the highest council of the nation. [Applause.] Mr. KAUFMANN concluded by expressing the highest confidence in Mr. SCHURZ'S future political career, and by proposing the health of Mr. SCHURZ.

The toast having been enthusiastically responded to, Mr. SCHURR rose to reply, saying:

MY FRIENDS: I am rather embarrassed by the eulogies which your President has conferred upon me. Were I to accept them without saying a word, I should be, perhaps, suspected of immodesty, while, by refusing them, I should be found guilty of affectation. I will, therefore, simply relate to you a few of my experiences in this, my adopted country. When coming, for the first time, to Washington, I heard the speeches on the Dred Scott decision and on the other great questions then agitating this country. I however learned that till then the Germans had had but very little influence in the decision of those political questions. The reason was, as I am led to believe, that the Germans voted solely at the command of party. The anti-slavery movement in 1855-6 made them for the first time, judge independently for themselves. From that moment they commanded the respect of the Americans. In acknowledging the characteristics of the Americans, it must be said that they possess many fine qualities which are not, as a rule, found with Germans, while on the other hand the Germans are possessed of many features worthy of the appreciation of their native-born fellow-citizens. [Applause.] The blending of these features creates the American collective nationality. If I have succeeded in gaining respect for this collective nationality, I am satisfied. [Applause.] No nation on earth would be as liberal with regard to immigrated citizens as the Americans. [Applause.] The place to which I have been raised I shall, therefore, use not to represent the foreign-born element solely, but the native element just as well. Till now we, my Republican friends, have had clear steering. New aims, new questions will turn up; you who have been so united may perhaps separate on some issues. But if ever this should be the case, you will I hope never loose faith in the principles which have guided us. I hope I shall not make my American-born fellow-citizens regret having made me United States Senator, while I always hope to do honor to the German name. Mr. SCHURZ concluded by expressing his thanks.

The Chairman then read a poetical toast on President GRANT, written by Mr. RADD, after which Dr. FREIDRICH SCHUETZ made a very eloquent speech on Gen. GRANT, the opponent of political corruption. All the speeches were in German.

Other addresses were made, and the company separated at a late hour.

An Enterprising Oyster.

A Shrewsbury oyster was on exhibition yesterday at CROOK & NASH'S, in the shell of which was a smelt five inches long, curled completely round the edge of the mollusc. The fish had evidently proposed dining on the oyster, and the latter had closed upon him. It has been supposed that oysters lived by the suction of salt water, with such animalculæ as might be contained in it. The present case shows that higher game is not despised, as on being opened, the lip of the oyster firmly overlapped the smelt, and a process of consumption was evidently going on.

TELEGRAMS.

SPAIN.

The New Ministry to Pursue the Policy Established by the Revolution.

MADRID, Saturday, Feb. 27.

During the session of the Constituent Cortes last evening, the Prime Minister, Marshal SERRANO, said that notwithstanding the retirement of the late Provisional Government, the members who composed it would still retain their seats in the Cortes. He stated further that the policy of the Government would be to follow the programme which the revolution had established. Every effort would be made to disarm the attacks of the Republicans by reducing expenditures in all quarters and pursuing a liberal policy generally. He regretted that the liberal reforms which had been contemplated for Cuba had been necessarily delayed by reason of the insurrection there.

FRANCE.

Direct Loans for Paris Improvements.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 27.

In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, M. ROUHER, the Minister of State, after defending the conduct of M. HAUSSMAN, the Prefect of the Seine, introduced a bill to authorize direct loans for the improvement of Paris.

Subsequently, in a speech, M. ROUHER referred to the inconvenience of the Government having control of certain financial societies, and intimated that the Government would probably introduce a bill to abolish such control.

GREECE.

The Government Announces the Reëstablishment of Friendly Relations with Turkey.

ATHENS, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The Grecian Government has officially announced the reëstablishment of friendly relations with Turkey.

PRUSSIA.

Proposed Money Grant to Frankfort.

BERLIN, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The Prussian Diet proposes to grant two millions of florins to the municipality of Frankfort, to which the King will add a million from his private purse, in the hope that such action will draw closer to the Monarchy and Crown the hearts of the inhabitants of that city.

Numerous Engagements with the Indians in Arizona.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Feb. 27.

Advices from Arizona report numerous engagements with the Indians both by the troops and citizens. The Indians killed a soldier near Fort Whipple, and attacked a train near the Vulture Mine, killing one Mexican and capturing another. The teamsters fought desperately, and recaptured their stock. A squaw was picked up at Camp Grant. She said she had been sent by the Chiefs of several bands of Apaches to sue for peace on any terms, as they were starving, and desired peace. On examination she proved to be one of GOODWIN'S "Friendlies," who committed many depredations in Southern Arizona last Fall. A troop of cavalry ordered in pursuit of the Indians came upon them, killing seven men, one squaw, and making a few captures.

On the 8th inst. a band of Apaches attacked and killed three of a party of Mexicans going from Toboc to Tucson. An American named SCOTT was killed near Potrero.

Advices from Southern Utah mention that trouble had occurred with the Navajoes, who raided the Pahretes, and had driven off stock. Citizens were in pursuit of the marauders.

The Central Pacific Railroad is again open.

Advices from the Plains state that Little Raven and three hundred Araphaoes had surrendered to the military authorities.

A Skating Match at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Feb. 27.

An immense crowd of citizens and visitors from abroad were at the Rink to-night, to witness the skating match for the championship of America and a diamond medal, between FRANK SWIFT, of New-York City, and E. T. GOODRICH, of Chicago. The judges selected from New-York City, being snowed in on the New-York Central and Erie Railroads, being unable to be present, two judges were selected from this city. The skating commenced at 8:55 o'clock and ended at 10:55. No competent referee could be found, so the match proceeded with the understanding that if the two judges could agree their decision should be final, otherwise it should not count. The judges could only agree on eighteen figures out of the twenty-six. So the contest so far is void, and will be skated over on Monday or Tuesday, here or at Rochester, whichever the skaters agree on.

Messrs. SICE, JENKINS and EDWARDS arrived at 11 o'clock, and will remain to judge the match.

It is intensely cold, and the ice is magnificent. A grand masquerade comes off at the Rink here Monday evening.

The New-Orleans Whisky Ring—An Arrest for Perjury.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 27.

A man was arrested here last night, named J. W. ELDER, on a warrant issued by Commissioner URBAN, before whom he was charged with perjury by Assessor WOLFLEY. Bail was fixed at $5,000. The affidavit in which the alleged perjury was committed was one in which it was stated that ELDER entered the distilling business for the purpose of discovering the connection between the whisky ring and the internal revenue officials; that he paid Gen. STEEDMAN $1,000 and a monthly sum of $300 to an Assistant Assessor for the privilege of running his distillery. The affidavit, which was made before Assessor WOLFLEY, gives the details of systematic frauds in the whisky business, with the names of the parties concerned, he himself being a participant.

The Exportation of Specie from Canada—The Organization of Militia.

MONTREAL, Canada, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The exportation of specie goes on favorably. The rate has fallen to 3¼ per cent. discount. The total amount now exported is $203,000.

The organization of a militia in the country districts has frightened large numbers of French Canadians to the United States, ignorantly fearing that war must be imminent.

Railway travel is still very much deranged on account of the snow. The track between Prescott and Ottawa is completely blocked. The mails for the latter place are conveyed from this city and Prescott in sleighs. Another snow-storm set in yesterday and still continues. The city is being literally buried in the snow, and business is almost entirely suspended.

Proceedings in the Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 27.

A bill has passed the lower House of the Legislature giving the City Council of St. Louis power to provide for the sanitary management and control of bawdy-houses within and for five miles outside the city, but refusing to allow any assessment or the collection of taxes for revenue from such houses. In the City Council yesterday a resolution was adopted requesting the Legislature to appoint a Committee to investigate the charges of fraud and corruption which members of the Legislature have made against that body.

Meeting of the Woman-Suffrage Association of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Women's Suffrage Association was held this afternoon, and was better attended than any previous one. Speeches were made by Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, of Chicago, and Rev. JOHN MONTEITH, of St. Louis. Mr. ALFRED CLAPP read a paper defending the women identified with the movement against the charge of infidelity. The speeches were well received, and much interest was taken in the proceedings. A large number of gentlemen were present.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal.

FISHKILL, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 27.

All the levels on the Delaware and Hudson Canal will be put to half head of water to-night, and brought to full head in time to start boats on Tuesday, March 2.

A Gift Enterprise Distribution at Gardner.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Saturday, Feb. 27.

The House of Representatives to-day passed a bill amending the charter of the Pacific Railroad.

At Gardner, a real estate distribution—a gift enterprise concern—which was to have been drawn to-night, broke up in a row. The manager announced that as only 76,000 tickets had been sold, several of the largest prizes, including the Ashbrook mansion, would not be put in the wheel. The audience objected, and insisted that the drawing should take place according to the programme. Much confusion followed. The gas was shut off and the managers left. The crowd remained an hour or two, but were finally dispersed peaceably.

The Erie Express Company.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, Feb. 27.

The new Erie Express Company have leased the building formerly occupied by the Merchants' Union Express Company, and will commence business on Monday.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 27.—An insane woman, about 25 years of age, was picked up in Spruce-street this morning, having laid all night in a snow-bank. It is supposed she got off one of the night trains. She had on a soiled red plaid shawl and a crochet head-cover. She has been provided with comfortable quarters, and awaits identification.

BELFAST, Me., Feb. 27.—The most severe storm of the season occurred last night. Snow fell to the depth of nearly two feet. The roads are very badly drifted, and all the mails have been delayed.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 27.—This morning the west half of Empire Block, and three buildings on West-avenue, in Kankakee, Ill., were destroyed by fire. The loss is heavy, and the insurance large. Gov. FAIRCHILD presided at an immense audience of legislators and citizens who, last evening, were addressed in Madison, Wis., by Mrs. STANTON, Miss ANTHONY and Mrs. LIVERMORE, on the subject of woman suffrage. Nearly half the town of Chippewa Falls, Wis., was burned on the 24th inst. In the Illinois House of Representatives this morning, the bill to defeat the Registry law was defeated.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 27.—M. H. REDDEY'S clothing store at No. 109 Federal-street, was burned out last night. The stock is a total loss. The *Monitor* printing office in an upper story was slightly damaged.

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 27.—The house of DANIEL BROWN, of Auburn, was entered on Wednesday by two burglars, who obtained a small amount of plunder. One of the burglars has been arrested and is in jail. Over a foot of snow fell here last night, accompanied by a heavy gale. The railroads in this part of the State are blockaded. FLORA WEEKS, daughter of HOME WEEKS, of Auburn, was found lying on the floor dead this morning. She is supposed to have died in a fit.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Saturday, Feb. 27.—The building containing steam machinery of the Massachusetts Brick Company in Somerville, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $20,000.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 27.—The storm here has been quite severe. Eighteen inches of snow fell. No trains have arrived yet.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—A saloon opposite the Russell House and two adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $20,000. Another severe snow-storm is raging.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—A large number of pickpockets are reported to have passed through this city on their way to Washington, to be present at the inauguration. Several arrests have been made at Camden Station, in this city.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIPS SAMARIA AND JAVA.

The mails of the Cunard steamships *Samaria* and *Java*, the former with Queenstown dates to Feb. 14, and the latter from the same place to Feb. 16, reached this City yesterday. The *Samaria* came direct to this port, while the *Java* proceeded to Boston. The news by the *Java*, the salient points of which are printed below, is later by two days than that already published.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Speech of Hon. Reverdy Johnson at Glasgow.

On Feb. 10 Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON was entertained at a banquet in the Corporation Hall, Glasgow. The Lord Provost of the city presided, the heads of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchant House officiating as croupiers, and among the company were a large number of influential citizens. In responding to the toast of his health Mr. JOHNSON took occasion to make the following remarks, with referance to the negotiations in which he has been engaged: I have had somewhat of a hard time of it, not with the Government, but with some of your Press and some of my own. Not long after I had succeeded in negotiating treaties with Lord STANLEY, an American paper, and a leading paper, too, stated that his Lordship had humbugged me [laughter], but, to my great relief, a day or two afterwards I found in one of the leading papers in London that I had humbugged his Lordship. [Laughter.] Now, as I am nearly twice as old as his Lordship, if I had supposed that he had succeeded in humbugging me, I should have been exceedingly mortified; but I knew that he never dreamt of making such an attempt, and I had vanity enough to believe that if he had made it he would certainly have failed. [Laughter and applause.] A few days ago one of the leading papers of the metropolis—I mean the metropolis of England—[a laugh]—criticised with some freedom the course which I had pursued, and, among other things, said, by way of complaint, that I had been too free spoken; that I had even told of the *Alabama* Convention negotiated with Lord STANLEY, and that afterward negotiated with the Earl of Clarendon, before the ink was dry with which they were severally written. These newspaper men sometimes make mistakes. But the editor to whom I allude, courteous always, and conducting his paper with great ability, ought to have known his facts better. I signed the Convention with Lord STANLEY on the 10th of November; on the morning of the 11th the Thunderer—I believe that is one of the names of the *Times*—had an editorial stating what the Convention was. I signed the Convention with Lord CLARENDON on the 14th of January; on the 15th there was a leader of two columns stating almost in as many words what the Convention was. In the meantime nobody heard me say anything about it except by means of the Atlantic Telegraph, and I was even afraid to trust that—for I put my message in cipher, indicating the fact that the Conventions were signed. Now, it is certain that the *Times* never got the information it gave to the public on the 11th of November, nor that which it gave on the 15th of January, from me. How did they get it? I wish Lord STANLEY and Lord CLARENDON were here to answer. They got it from them or by their authority, and they wisely and patriotically gave it. What was the Convention? What was the dispute that it professed to bring to an amicable solution? It was a Convention to settle amicably a dispute which threatened to bring the two nations into armed conflict—a condition of things which would have been as inhuman and as insane as anything that nations could possibly do. The public were anxious to know the state of the negotiations, and those statesmen devoted to the rights and to the honor of England and to the peace of the world, and especially to the preservation of peace between their own country and mine, instead of communicating it or having it communicated to one or two who might have made it the subject of some most advantageous pecuniary speculation, give it to all. I honor them for it. I was at the Lord Mayor's dinner on the 9th of November. We had agreed to sign the Convention on the 10th, and when I stated what was about to be done Lord STANLEY said to me going out, "Well, you have let the cat out of the bag." "Well," said, "I believe I have." And I think the worst use you can put a cat to is to put her in a bag, the worst use you can put a bag is to put a cat in it. Now, gentlemen, what do you think the Convention is? You have seen it published. What is the object? To promote peace between the two nations; to remove a cause which has disturbed us at any rate, if not you, almost to the verge of hostility. I will not now discuss, nor ever will discuss before an assembly of the subjects of Her Majesty, the propriety of the conduct of Her Majesty's Government; but this I may say, that my Government and people believe that what I call the *Alabama* outrages might have been prevented by one of two courses—either by your Government not having recognized belligerency as belonging to the insurgents of the United States, or by their observing proper diligence in preventing such vessels as the *Alabama* from getting out to sea. I do not like to disclose personal conversations, but I had the honor soon after I came here of being the guest of Earl RUSSELL, whose mind is as good and as clear as ever. He talked to me very freely of the case of the *Alabama*, and when I asked him "Why didn't you stop her going out, my Lord?" he said "Well, I wanted to stop her." Said I, "You acted finally upon the evidence in your possession before she went out, and if you had acted upon it when you first acquired it she could not have got out." He said, "I know she ought never to have been suffered to go out, but you, Mr. JOHNSON, do not know what a red-tape set we are. You know we can do nothing without consulting the proper officers of the Government; and it so happened that when I got the proof that a gentleman, who had formerly been distinguished, and who afterward died of the disease under which he was then laboring, was partially insane, and I had to wait till he got back his senses," said I, "In the meantime, then, the *Alabama* went out, and she was enabled to burn hundreds and hundreds of our vessels. Why did you let her go into your ports afterward? She went out in violation of your laws, and although you prohibited her coming to Liverpool or Cork again, you permitted her to go into your Colonial ports—why did you do that, my Lord?" Of course this was just in as candid a spirit as I am speaking to you. "The same obstacle," said he, "except that there was no insanity; the law officers of the Government thought that we could not prevent it." And so it went on from bad to worse; and the sea was illuminated by the burning of American vessels by the *Alabama*. It was a sad spectacle; a sad spectacle for all engaged in commerce. Without a port in which to build a vessel, without a port into which to carry a captured vessel for the purpose of having the legality of that capture passed upon by a Court of Admiralty, these corsairs of the ocean built in your harbors, armed in part by your men, officered by men of the United States who had forfeited their oaths by leaving the service of their own country, and seeking to destroy it—drove the ships of the United States from the ocean—burned them all. The Court of Admiralty, which passed upon the legality of the capture was the torch, and the torch was held in the hand of the traitorous captor. We complained—as I have said, it is not my purpose now to state whether the complaint was well justified or not; but we thought it was well justified, and your Government, much to their honor—an honor equally deserved by the late and by the present Government—determined that whether they were right or wrong they would leave to the decision of an impartial arbitrator. So we stand. And, gentlemen, the principle upon which these conventions were negotiated, if honestly observed, will prevent any future difficulty between us; or, if followed as an example by the other nations of the world, will prevent any difficulty among the nations of the world from ripening into a conflict of arms at any time hereafter, and peace—blissful, happy, Heaven-like peace—must be the fate of the world at large. But whether its operation be coextensive with the world, let us rejoice, each of us thank God, that you of Great Britain and we of the United States, as Christians, have resolved that, instead of referring the existing or future controversies to the God of Battle, we will refer them to the God of Justice. Instead of seeing our countries deluged in blood, we will see them all peaceful and happy. And do not for a moment believe that my Government have sent me here—or that I would have been their representative if they had sent me here—for the purpose of demanding anything of your Government which would in the slightest degree interfere with your legitimate rights, or trench a hair's breadth upon the honor of England. The honor of England is dear to every true native American, to every true naturalized Scotchman, to every true naturalized Welshman, and almost all naturalized Irishmen—not to all [a laugh]—as it is to you. In that honor we set before us an example for our own guidance; and if in the future, as we have endeavored to do in the past, we shall follow in the same footsteps which have led to your renown and to the preservation, untainted, of your honor, then we shall have accomplished all that our fathers fought for and all that men could wish to attain. I trust, my lord, that the time may never come when Great Britain or its liberties will be endangered by means of any foreign invasion; but let it come, if come it must, and then, if we are not alongside of you waving our flag with your own over every battle field which the occasion may bring forth, we will be with you in spirit, and our prayers will ascend to Heaven day by day, praying to God that the result may be that the rights and honor of England may come out unscathed from the fiery furnace of war, and England be, what it has been for the last hundred years, the freest and most powerful Government in the world.

SPAIN.

Speech of Marshal Serrano at the Opening of the Cortes Constituyentes.

The following is the speech read by the President of the Spanish Provisional Government in the solemn act of opening the Cortes Constituyentes:

FEBRUARY 11, 1869.

SENORES DEPUTIES: In complete recompense and happy termination of their many trials and troubles for the Provisional Government, over whom I preside, and in whose name I speak, is the profound satisfaction we feel to see you assembled and ready to raise upon wide and solid bases the political edifice within which our nationality can unroll itself with ease, and take anew that elevation and excellence to which it rose in other ages. The people of Europe have now arrived at a superior point of civilization; the traditional trammels which bound public spirit have been broken. If Spain has been later than other nations in coming out of this lethargy in which she lay, it is not because her aspirations were more humble, but because the fatality of her adverse destiny condemned her for various centuries to march slowly, and bowed her down under the tormenting weight of a yoke which, if she had power to bear it without yielding, she owes to the invincible fortitude and indomitable character of her sons. But now, happily, the bonds are broken, thanks to the powerful strength of the revolution which has brought us together to-day, and after an obstinate struggle, and as it were without cessation, during sixty years, between the new idea and the obsolete, you, the elected of the people, are called to construct, so to say, the future city upon the illustrious and enlightened soil of the old. The Provisional Government, invested by the revolution with a temporary power, ought not, nor have they, done more than to clear the ground and sketch the principal lines of what should now be created. For this they have kept ever present the fundamental principles of the most Radical Liberalism, accepting and proclaiming them with the most lively faith and the most enthusiastic fervor. They have gone, in the declaration of all liberties and rights, as far as they could without being wanting to their character as an abnormal and temporary power. Freedom of religion, of the Press, of education, of meeting and of association are proclaimed. To you it now falls to define and determine them by wise laws which shall neither lessen nor diminish them, but which shall prevent their clashing the one with the other, and so being lost for want of fixed limits. If we have taken any resolutions which are apparently not completely conformed to all the proclaimed liberties, it has been, and could no less than be as a saving measure for the revolution imperiously demanded by it. Not by virtue of liberties which had no former existence, but by virtue of exclusive privileges, and even of autocratic caprices contrary to law, powerful associations had been formed full of the spirit of the ancient *régime*, which were an obstacle and stumbling-block in the road of the revolution; and it has been necessary to remove these, at least for the present, in order to level and expedite it. The labor of the Provisional Government would have been easily glorious if, at the same time as they were occupied in regulating and consolidating the situation, and in giving just satisfaction to the triumphant liberal principles, they had not had to preserve the new order of things from the attacks and artifices with which, after the first hours of joy to some and of dread to others, it was assaulted with obstinate boldness. The partisans of the dethroned dynasty, those symbolized by names proscribed from the very dawn of our political regeneration, in their desire to evoke the torpid phantom of past ages, and those who, marching in the opposite direction, tried to force the incontestable law of history, anticipating violent solutions of whose application only an unknown future could be judge, have impeded the orderly and tranquil march of the revolution, and obliged the Government to defend it with the energy appropriate to those who, although the power may have been but transitorily held in their hands, guide the high destinies of a great people. The Government have conquered, and if in the order of the combat their action has been vigorous and rapid, they can justly boast that after the victory they have not permitted the name of one single victim to figure in the death register, which has, unfortunately, been sufficiently numerously filled by our intestinal discords. True it is, alas, that those who shed and caused to be shed generous blood, when excited and extravagated by the delirium of their liberal sentiments, if they fought with courage, look also with horror on the use of arms by those who are only moved by cowardice and perfidy. We can say no other thing, unfortunately, of the passions excited by those who desire to impede at any cost the progress of the revolution and the definite triumph of our cause. A crime unheard of by its ferocious perfidy and the barbarous cruelty of the circumstances which accompanied it has revealed that the dark dominion in which fanaticism reigns as absolute possessor is in all points inaccessible to the gentleness of modern customs, and enabled us to measure the sad fate which would be received for the country on the day in which the eternal and irreconcilable enemies of our liberties should reconquer the power which dignity and right, seconded providentially by force, has wrested from their violent hands. With another powerful enemy have the Provisional Government had also to combat. The disorder and the dissipations of some former Administrations, and the costly wars we have had to sustain in distant countries, have pitifully wounded the Treasury and deprived us of our credit. The Provisional Government have not been able of themselves to effectually remedy such an evil. The grave economical reforms which it is indispensable to effect with firm hand and animated resolution, require a profound change in the administrative organization of the services of the State, and necessarily affect anciently established interests deserving of respect and attention. An enterprise of such magnitude, more difficult and arduous than superficial observers could imagine, necessitates the entire concurrence of the country that it should be maturely accorded and accepted by all who can be affected by its full completion. But it is not simply economical measures which can save us. Upon these in reality depend all your union, and your patriotism and energy. If you show yourselves firm and united, if you consolidate the conquests of the revolution, if you dissipate by your conduct all doubts of continuous overthrowings, and if you give certain hope that you will raise the magnificent edifice of the new institutions upon immovable bases, there is no doubt you will elevate credit, unloose capital, and open more abundantly than ever the veins of public riches. Opinion and even the most vulgar pretensions call imperiously for economies, and we flatter ourselves you will go in these to the utmost limits of what is reasonable and possible; nevertheless, it is proper we should take into account that the interest of the national debt, the army and the navy, are our greatest expenses, and the Spanish nation, foreknowing the propriety of preserving its credit, is too chivalrous to resist paying what it ought, and too attentive and far-seeing to remain inert in the sight of the interior and exterior complications which may in the future arise, and in which we may be more or less directly interested. In one of the Provinces of the Ultramar, the richest and most beautiful, errors of past Governments, for which the revolution is not responsible, have left us the sad inheritance of civil war; but the bravery of our soldiers, and the skill, firmness and delicate tact of the worthy chief who commands them, seconded by the armed reserves of the volunteers of the country, who are taking such signal services in the noble cause of union, will promptly suffocate it. Then peace will be established on the double foundation of the liberal reforms called for by the spirit of our epoch, by justice and conscience. Citizens born in those distant regions will come to legislate with you, and, finally, managing so as not to wound to death by a precipitate and awkward blow the enviable prosperity of the Pearl of the Antilles, will break the chains of the slave. The complete and sudden change which has been realized in Spain by the overthrow of a secular throne, launching from it forever a dynasty, and derogating all traditional right, to substitute the true right, the Government are pleased to have it in their power to say has not altered in the least our good relations of friendship and alliance with the other civilized Powers of the world. On the contrary, in some of them it has augmented their sympathies for us, judging us more worthy of the great human consort, and including us in the great republic of the European nations, from whom our religious intolerancy has hitherto divorced us. Thus it is that many sovereigns, even those who delayed many years in recognizing the monarchical personification of the fallen *régime*, have recognized with solemnity the entire and perfect legitimacy of the change we have made. Such is, *en resumé*, what we have realized, and what we expect you will make and consecrate for the good of the country, and that the complete proposition of the revolution may be fulfilled and its conquests remain firm and permanent. You, with the serene impartiality and high criterion which distinguish you, will know how to estimate the value of our acts. But whatever may be the judgment we merit, we are certain that you will do justice to the loyalty of our intentions, to the rectitude of our views, and to the sincerity of the patriotic sentiment we have evinced during the progress of our short but agitated and laborious career. To make, among the revolutions which the annals of modern times registers, one of the most radical and profound, without permitting anarchy to found its lugubrious reign among us for a single moment; to establish in their widest acceptation and improvise all liberties, without the bases of our society having suffered the least commotion; to hurl back, with as much moderation as success, the rude and impetuous attacks of which our common work has been the object; to apply, for the first time in our Spain, in the midst of the confusion and upsets produced by the institutions which have fallen, the said manœuvres of factions, and the sinister menaces of civil war, a proceeding scarcely tried and not sufficiently known in the most advanced nations—that of universal suffrage—and to apply it with an unhoped-for regularity and a happy exit; to guard intact for its delivery to you, as to-day, we respectfully, and without injury or any diminishment, do the sacred deposit of authority, liberty and order, placed by the force of events and by the saving instinct of society under the custody of the moral dictation which we have exercised, and which we come to resign to you: all these deeds, and many others which we omit in order not to abuse the attention you have had the goodness to afford us, indicate that Providence has blessed the holy work of the revolution which we initiated, and which it falls to you to carry to a happy termination. All these deeds make the emulants of our prosperity and our glory feel that the Spanish nation is sufficiently prepared to fix its future, and to dispose of its sovereign destinies. Permit us now, in conclusion, to say not that the individuals of the Provisional Government make ostentation of merits which do not exist, or of services they have scarcely any right to mention, but that we felicitate ourselves that by a caprice of destiny our humble names go united to the beginning of a new era, which ought to be for the regeneration and the advantage of this generous people."

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

"A Lover of English Literature" writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, asking what foundation there is for the statement in the Countess GUICCIOLI'S recently published *Recollections of Lord Byron* that MOORE burnt five unpublished cantos of "Don Juan," "because they contained some violent attacks on English society."

In 1865 Mr. DUFFUS HARDY discovered in the archives of Venice some dispatches from MICHIEL, the Venetian Ambassador at the Court of Queen MARY. They were chiefly in cipher, and the cipher appeared until lately likely to baffle all investigation. Mr. RAWDON BROWN, however, has just discovered at Venice another specimen of the same cipher, accompanied by a decypher. It should be added that three months ago a German scholar, named FRIEDMAN, claimed to have found unaided the key of the secret writing.

A new form of Antichrist has been discovered by a Scotch clergyman in the "worship paid to certain men of genius." The preacher was denouncing the celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of the poet BURNS.

A wealthy gentleman of this City has offered to give a million of dollars to found a National Academy of Art in this City—if other parties will add another million. But there's the rub—to find these other parties.

A new volume of poems, by E. C. STEDMAN, will shortly be issued, to be published by Messrs. FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. Mr. STEDMAN stands very high in the ranks of the younger poets of America, and we have no doubt the forthcoming volume will more than meet the expectations raised by the announcement.

The *Army & Navy Journal* for this week, comes to us with a full and interesting report of the meeting for the organization of the Army of the Potomac Society, held in this City on the 22d inst. This is the only full report that has been published.

The Legislative Committee on Contested Seats.

This Committee met again yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel, and sat the greater part of the day.

The case of MCLEOD *vs.* HALPIN was taken up.

Mr. SHAW, who appeared for MCLEOD, said they proposed to show that the vote of the Seventeenth Election District of the Thirteenth Assembly District ought to be rejected on account of fraud and informality.

Capt. WILLIAMSON, Fourteenth Precinct, was called, and testified as to the reception and custody of the ballot-boxes.

Officer JACKSON testified to collecting the ballot-boxes after the election. The Assembly box of the Seventeenth District was empty.

The Chairman of the Committee offered a resolution that the County Clerk be requested to furnish a copy of the list of persons naturalized in the Thirteenth Assembly District since Oct. 25, 1868.

Mr. WATERBURY, who appeared for Mr. HALPIN, said perhaps the Committee were not aware that 13,000 papers would have to be examined in order to furnish that list. It would take weeks to do it, and would consume the time of several clerks.

A member of the Committee asked if, when they had got the list, the 13,000 naturalized citizens were to be called as witnesses. If so, he begged to offer his resignation as one of the Committee.

Mr. SHAW said his object in obtaining the list was to show fraud in at least 140 cases.

Finally it was decided that a member of the Committee should call on the County Clerk and see what arrangement could be made.

Officer MORIG testified to being present at the election in the Seventeenth District. On counting the ballots an excess of one was found. One of the canvassers took up a McLeod ballot and destroyed it.

C. F. DELAVAN, one of the canvassers of the Seventeenth District, testified as to how the vote was canvassed. The canvassers did not check each other's count. After the canvass the Assembly tickets were destroyed.

Mr. WESTFALLS, poll clerk, confirmed this witness' statements.

Mr. J. G. POLHAMUS, poll clerk, testified that Mr. BARKER counted MCLEOD'S ballots, and that he (BARKER) twice counted eleven for MCLEOD when he should have counted but ten. On cross-examination, he admitted that he did not know whether it was BARKER or DELAVAN who counted MCLEOD'S ballots.

A recess was then taken, after which Mr. LAMB was called, and testified that on the Saturday previous to the election, a Mr. BARKER, a distiller or rectifier, offered to bet Mr. SCHUMANN $500 that HALPIN would beat HERRICK two to one; the bet was accepted, and the money put up; did not know whether the bet was paid.

Mr. SHAW said that on Monday he would produce Mr. SCHUMANN, to prove that this Mr. BARKER, and Mr. BARKER the canvasser, were the same person. At the same time, he would produce about eighty more witnesses in this case.

The Committee then adjourned till 10:30 o'clock on Monday next.

It is understood that they will adjourn on Thursday, whether all the testimony is in or not.

The First Velocipede Reception in Brooklyn.

On Saturday night BURNHAM'S Velocipede Academy, in Boerum-street, was crowded with a highly respectable assemblage of spectators, among whom were a number of ladies, the occasion being a benefit entertainment to Mr. BURNHAM'S popular assistant. A very attractive programme was prepared, and as it was a volunteer affair, quite a number of amateur experts took part in the display, the exhibition of graceful and skilful riding equaling the best displays of the kind we have yet had in this country.

The programme was commenced with the *entrée* of thirteen riders on the principal machines of the Metropolitan makers, including WOOD'S, MONOD'S, PICKERING'S and one of WITTY'S latest machines. This was followed by some fancy riding in which Mr. CARLTON—the best amateur rider in BURNHAM'S school—specially distinguished himself by his graceful and skillful movements on the machine. Next came eleven machines, one after another, young DURKEE, a modest boy of BURNHAM'S class, acting as leader; after which Messrs. MONOD and MERCER exhibited some fancy riding, including most of the movements seen at the New-York academies. This was followed by an exhibition of the "Dexter" machine and some more fancy riding by Messrs. PICKERING, FOOTE and Prof. BRADY. This was succeeded by a display of riding with arms folded, in which Messrs. CARLTON and SOUTHWICK took the lead. The feature of the evening, however, was the daring feats of balancing performed by Messrs. ROBT. WITTY and HANEL, in which all kinds of almost impossible feats were performed by the two riders while both were on one machine, and one, too, which had been in daily use for months. The whole entertainment was an eminent success and a display of graceful and daring riding very creditable to all the participants. New-York will have to look to her laurels in velocipede riding, for the Brooklyn velocipedists are after her best riders with a sharp stick.

The next entertainment in Brooklyn will be the ladies' reception at BURNHAM'S, which is to be a private invitation affair, given by the subscribers at BURNHAM'S School to their lady friends.

Free Vaccination.

At a recent meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health it was resolved that bills of the texts of which the following is a copy should be posted conspicuously throughout the district:

FREE VACCINATION—NOTICE BY THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the Twenty-ninth Section of the Sanitary Code, every unvaccinated person is required to be vaccinated. Parents are requested to have their children vaccinated. Employers and superintendents of laborers, especially of young people working together, are requested to have all persons under their direction protected from small-pox by vaccination. The poor, and all who prefer gratuitous vaccination, will be vaccinated at either of the Medical Dispensaries mentioned below, viz.:

1. The New-York Dispensary, No. 132 Centre-street, corner of White-street.
2. The Eastern Dispensary, No. 57 Essex-street, corner of Grand-street.
3. The Northern Dispensary, at the junction of Waverley-place and Christopher-street.
4. The Demilt Dispensary, No. 401 Second-avenue, corner of East Twenty-third-street.
5. The Northeastern Dispensary, No. 222 East Fifty-ninth-street, near Third-avenue.
6. The Northwestern Dispensary, No. 511 Eighth-avenue, near the corner of West Thirty-seventh-street.
7. The Thirty-fourth-street Dispensary, No. 109 West Thirty-fourth-street, near the corner of Broadway.
8. The Central Dispensary.
9. The Manhattanville Dispensary, at Manhattanville.
10. The Harlem Dispensary, east side of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

Applicants for gratuitous vaccination will present themselves at any Dispensary in the City of New-York before noon any day, Sundays excepted.

IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Applicants for gratuitous vaccination will be vaccinated at the same hours and under the same regulations as in New-York.

1. At the Brooklyn Dispensary, No. 7 Tillary-street.
2. At the Central Dispensary, Flatbush-avenue, near Nevins-street.
3. At the Long Island College Hospital Dispensary, corner of Pacific and Henry streets.
4. At the Williamsburg Dispensary, No. 131 Fourth-street, between South First and South Second streets.

REQUEST TO PARENTS.

1. Do not fail to have every child perfectly vaccinated; and if any one has not good vaccine marks (scars) upon the arm, let that one be re-vaccinated. See to it that the child is free from feverishness, and from bad eruptions of the skin, when brought to the physician for vaccination.

2. As soon as the Vaccinating Physician has decided that a vaccination is perfect, obtain a certificate to that effect, upon the form prescribed by the Board of Health.

SCHOOL CHILDREN.

It is desired that every pupil in the public schools shall, if possible, before the first week in April, show proof of good vaccination.

The ordinance in the Sanitary Code is as follows: Vaccination—Section 29. That every person, being the parent or guardian, or having the care, custody, or control of any minor, or other individual, shall cause and procure such minor or other individual to be so promptly, frequently and effectually vaccinated, that such minor or individual shall not take, or be liable to take, the small-pox.

By order of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1869.

The health authorities attribute much of the small-pox now prevalent in certain localities to the neglect of vaccination, and express the hope of being able to abate it by the means referred to above.

An Alleged Fugitive Arrested and Released.

A cable dispatch was received several days ago by the Police authorities in this City from the Prussian Government, desiring the arrest of one PHILIP DICKEL, who, they alleged, had either robbed or defrauded Count BISMARCK out of a large sum of money. The fugitive, it was added, had taken passage on the steamer *Etna*, of the North German Lloyd Line, for this City. Detective TIEMANN, of the Central Office, was placed on the case, and on the arrival of the steamer he discovered that DICKEL had left the vessel at Halifax and had been left behind. A watch was kept up until Tuesday on the baggage owned by the missing passenger, and on his applying for it on that day the detective took him into custody at the docks in Jersey City and escorted him to the Police Headquarters in Mulberry-street, where he was placed under lock and key on the complaint of Baron VON GRABOW, the Consul-General of the North German Confederation, who broadly accused DICKEL of either forgery, robbery or fraud in the sum of $100,000 in gold, though the Police authorities disagree somewhat on the precise nature of the crime imputed to the prisoner. DICKEL remained under arrest until yesterday awaiting the action of the Prussian authorities, and was at length set at liberty during the afternoon, as the Consul-General had withdrawn the complaint, having discovered that the prisoner had committed no crime that would permit of his surrender by the United States authorities under the provisions of the Extradition Treaty. How he was discharged or by whom could not be ascertained, and a rumor prevailed last night, in well-informed circles, that DICKEL had actually been sent back to Prussia by one of the steamers sailing yesterday. Inspector DILKS stated, however, that the release of the accused was entirely due to the fact that he was proven innocent of the offence laid to his charge. Such are the meagre facts in a very singular and somewhat mysterious case. It was at one time understood that the prisoner was found in possession of over $100,000 in gold coin, but this was denied last night by the Police.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Broad-street Broker with $96,000 in Bonds and Checks.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Mr. C. D. ROBINSON, of the firm of WOOD & ROBINSON, brokers, doing business at No. 30 Broad-street, left the office, having in his possession $20,000 in five-twenty United States bonds of the issue of 1867, three certified checks of $15,000 each, and $46,000 worth of stock shares of various descriptions, with the avowed intention of effecting a loan on the same. He failed to return to the office, and as he had not been found up to a late hour last night, Mr. WOOD, his partner, called on Inspector DILKS, and expressed the belief that Mr. ROBINSON had willfully absconded with the property of the firm, and at the same time offered a reward of $5,000 for his arrest and the recovery of the securities taken from their office by him. The Police have already taken such steps as they deemed necessary. Whether Mr. WOOD is right in his conjectures or not regarding the intentions of the alleged fugitive time alone will show.

Political and Social Science.

One of the series of lectures on Political and Social Science, was delivered by Mr. SIMON STERN, last evening, in the hall of Copper Institute. The lecture was chiefly devoted to an enumeration of the corruption and abuses of our political organization, and defects of our present system of representation. As the only thorough and effectual cure for all our imperfections, both local and national, he suggested the active participation in politics of the intellectual and educated classes, and above all, the substitution of what he termed personal representation, that is, each representative having as many votes in legislation as he received on his election, in place of the present majority system, whereby the minority are practically disfranchised.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Yesterday morning Detective LYON, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested NEIL MCGREW, *alias* Wm. Primrose, an escaped convict from the State Prison at Sing Sing. MCGREW was some time ago convicted on a charge of larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years. He subsequently escaped like many others, and on the 25th inst. attended a ball at Military Hall, in the Bowery, where he became involved in a row, fired at a Police officer who interfered, and succeeded in shooting himself through the hand. He was arrested on a charge of felonious assault, and released on bail by Justice MANSFIELD. As the detective discovered yesterday that MCGREW was an escaped convict, he arrested him again, and the prisoner was sent back.

NICHOLAS FRAZIER, a native of Germany, aged 30, died suddenly yesterday at No. 166 East Fourth-street. An unknown man died suddenly yesterday at the Barclay-street Hoboken Ferry.

JAMES CARLAN had his skull fractured yesterday by the premature explosion of a blast in Broadway, near Sixty-sixth-street. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, and he is not expected to live.

On Thursday evening next, Rev. E. P. ROE will repeat his popular lecture on "The Romance of Cavalry Life," in the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church.

A concert was given in Irving Hall last evening, for the benefit of the Spanish Episcopal Church of Santiago, in this City, worshiping in the French Church in Twenty-second-street, near Fifth-avenue.

Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Police made 286 arrests last week.

The Excelsior Club Rooms, No. 379 Fulton-street, were entered some time during yesterday morning and robbed of two sets of billiard balls valued at $142, and two meerschaum pipes of the value of $125. The pipes were the property of JAS. B. BATES.

Justice HOYT, of the Court of Sessions, was robbed of his purse containing the sum of $117 50, as he was on his way to the Court yesterday.

In the will of ELIZABETH LUDLOW, admitted to probate last week, appears the following charitable bequests: To the General Episcopal Theological Seminary, in the City of New-York, $25,000 for the purpose of founding a Professorship to be called the Charles and Elizabeth Ludlow Professorship; also, timber and the necessary expense in cutting and preparing the same, and the expense for completing the hall called the Ludlow and Willink Hall of St. Stephen's College at Annandale, in accordance with plans prepared by RICHARD UPJOHN, architect.

WM. MCMURRAY'S stable, in North First, near Third-street, E. D., was robbed last night of a set of harness, valued at $40.

It is reported that the carpenter shop of WM. CONNOR, at the foot of North Thirteenth-street, E. D., was entered the other night and robbed of $200 worth of tools.

MARY OWEN, 3 years old, residing in Twentieth-street, near Seventh-avenue, was burned to death on Friday, her clothing having caught fire at the stove.

WM. A. KELLY, residing at No. 80 Seventh-street, E. D., while on his way home, yesterday afternoon, fell dead as he was passing No. 3 Broadway.

A fire took place in the paper dress-pattern factory of BUTRICK & CO., corner of Marcy-avenue and Kosciusko-street, yesterday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock. The flames were extinguished promptly by Officer MOTT, of the Forty-ninth Precinct. The damage amounted to about $100; fully insured.

About 9 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the wool mills of H. D. HOFFMIRE, Kings-street, between Conover and Van Brunt streets; damage about $100; insurance not known.

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 535 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Brokaw Brothers' Great Clothing Emporium; gents and boys; wholesale and retail. Opposite Cooper Institute.

Safes.—Lillie's Burglar and Fire-proof Safes for sale by LEWIS LILLIE SAFE COMPANY, No. 3 Park-place.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

GALWAY—MILLS.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., Mr. JAMES GALWAY to JOSIE, youngest daughter of John Mills, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

BAKER—LAMOUREAUX.—On Monday, Feb. 22, by Rev. John E. Cookman Sands, S. BAKER to SARAH A. LAMOUREAUX, both of this City.

WIGHT—COITE.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, by Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, GEO. J. L. WIGHT to JULIA C., daughter of Gabriel W. Coite, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

BETTS.—In Newbern, N. C., on Thursday, Feb. 25, J. SIDNEY BETTS, Jr., in the 29th year of his age, eldest son of Jno. S. and Fanny R. Betts, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of his parents, No. 105 East 60th-st., on Monday, March 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Norwich, Conn., for interment.

DIMON.—On Friday, Feb. 26, CHARLES DIMON, Jr., only son of Charles and Sarah B. Dimon, aged 2 years and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 148 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, this day, (Sunday,) the 28th inst., at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken to Southport, Conn., for interment, on Monday at 11½ A. M.

DOUBLEDAY.—On Saturday, Feb. 27, MATILDA ALLEN, child of Ulysses and Mary Doubleday, aged 6 years and 3 months.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

GAYLER.—On Friday, Feb. 26, ANNA, widow of the late Charles J. Gayler.

Funeral services at Central Baptist Church, Bridge-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 1, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MOSES.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, 1869, LIZZIE A., daughter of Emma J. and E. H. Moses, aged 4 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

RANDOLPH.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 27, after a severe illness, JOSEPHINE, only child of Wilson G. H. and Mary A. Randolph, and grand-daughter of H. A. Royce and Peter F. Randolph, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 320 East 16th-st., on Tuesday, March 2, at 1 P. M.

SINCLAIR.—Suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 26, of membraneous croup, IDA M., infant daughter of Carrie A. and William Sinclair, Jr., aged 9 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 156 East 34th-st., on Monday next, March 1, at 11 o'clock.

VALENTINE.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, DAVID T. VALENTINE, formerly Clerk of the Common Council of this City, aged 68 years.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral services at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 10½ A. M.

[OFFICIAL—NO. 236.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1869.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of West Houston-street, Feb. 26, aged about forty years, medium built, brown hair, sandy whiskers. Dressed as follows: White muslin shirt and red undershirt, black sack coat, black vest, two pair black pants, heavy boots. Found on the person the following articles: Pockethandkerchief, comb and key. Body removed to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

JOSEPH CUSHMAN, Deputy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

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TO PRINTERS.—PROPRIETORS OF Printing Offices are requested to send for the new Abridged Specimen-Book of Bruce's New-York Type Foundry now in press, which will be ready for distribution April 1, 1869. Address GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 1 Chambers-st., New-York. This paper is printed on Bruce's Agate, Nonpareil, Minion and Brevier No. 12.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST 20TH-st.—The Rector, Rev. Dr. BEACH, will preach THIS EVENING upon the subject—*The Proper Use of Private Judgment.* Service begins at 7½ o'clock.

REV. JOHN MILES, LATE OF ALbany Bethel, will preach in the Seamen's Mission, corner of Dover and Water sts., THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE CHURCH.—14th-st., opposite Academy of Music—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Services 10½ A. M., 2, 3½ and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Special service (with sermon) at 2 P. M. before Metropolitan Police Force. Rev. E. N. POTTER, of Troy, N. Y., will preach at 7½ P. M.

JOHN B. GOUGH

Will lecture on *Habit*, at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, March 1, 1869, for the benefit of Spring-st. Sabbath School. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1. Tickets may be had at Fowler & Wells', No. 389 Broadway; Carters', No. 530 Broadway; Randolph's, Broadway and 9th-st.; Terry's, No. 19 Union-square; Union Dime Savings Bank, No. 396 Canal-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

ADDRESSES BY BUSINESS MEN AT Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., and in 31st-st., near Broadway, at 3½ o'clock; and at Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 3d-av., at 7½ P. M. SUNDAY. Meetings conducted in Broome-st. by CHAS. P. GOODWIN, Esq.; subject: *Prodigal Son*; in 31st-st. by J. M. HUNTER, and in 3d-av. by G. W. HILLMAN, Esq. Seats free.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN Church, West 50th-st., near 8th-av.—Rev. JAMES D. WILSON will be installed as Pastor of this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, services beginning at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D.; charge to the Pastor by Rev. E. P. GARDINER; charge to the people by Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHing in the Mariners' Church, corner Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church. Also, preaching at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3 P. M., and No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-st., near 3d av.—"The Praying Band," under the direction of Mr. S. HALSTEAD, will worship with that people on SUNDAY. Services commence at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers and persons residing in the neighborhood are cordially invited to worship with us.

EIGHTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, (just west of 8th-av.)—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. L. H. KING, and in the evening, at 7½, by Rev. S. MCKEAN, of Troy, P. G. W. P. of Sons of Temperance. Revival meetings all next week.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children; strangers are invited to attend. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. The Quarterly Conference will be held on MONDAY EVENING.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. A prayer meeting will follow the evening service. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 69TH-ST., Rev. C. B. SMITH, Rector.—The Bishop of New-York purposes to hold an ordination and a confirmation on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Services in this church every Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock, except on the first Sunday of the month.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. M. MCECKRON, morning and afternoon. Services at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Strangers and all are cordially invited. Seats provided for all who come.

A FREE SERVICE.—THE BROADWAY Tabernacle Church, 6th-av. and 34th-st.—On SABBATH EVENING, 28th inst., Dr. THOMPSON will preach on *The Duty and Means of Sustaining Civil Government.* Will be open for Divine service every SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. C. H. APPLEGATE WILL PREACH in the East 11th-st. M. E. Church, near Avenue B, on SUNDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ A. M. Rev. WILLIAM ROSS will preach at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Rev. G. W. COLLARD, Superintendent of Sunday School.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and at 2 P. M. Preaching in the Chapel at 10½ o'clock and at 7 in the evening. The public are invited.

"BAPTISTS THE ONLY THOROUGH Religious Reformers."—Pastor JOHN Q. ADAMS will preach a sermon on SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M., in the church corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., showing that *Baptists alone maintain the Spirituality of the Church of Christ.* Seats free to all.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE large hall, free preaching on SUNDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. GEO. L. CHANEY, of Boston. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free. Subject in the morning: *Good versus Goods*; in the evening: *God's Love for all Men.*

MR. OLIVER DYER WILL GIVE Swedenborg's interpretation of the *Ten Plagues of Egypt, the Eating of the Apple by Adam, and the Killing of Cain*, at Washington Hall, corner of Broadway and 4th-st., Williamsburg, SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian congregation. Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOpal Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, by Rev. A. K. SANFORD; evening by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS. Strangers cordially invited. Gallery free.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry sts. —Preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Good preaching and singing every Sabbath. Seats all free.

REV. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., WILL preach, (D. V.,) at 7½ P. M., in the P. E. Free Church of Our Lord, corner 8th-av. and 37th-st. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Strangers and friends are all cordially invited.

HON. WARREN CHASE WILL SPEAK before the Society of Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Conference at 3, in the side room. Sociable Friday evening, March 5.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Somerville Hall, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av. MORNING service at 10½ o'clock; EVENING service at 7½; Sunday School at 9 A. M. Seats free. Strangers invited. Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Temperance meeting at 3 P. M. Praying band, led by Mr. Anderson, at 7½ P. M. All the seats are free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTErian Church.—By divine permission, services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening, sixth discourse to young men—*Making the Best of Both Worlds.*

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 28th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, W. POPE YEAMAN. Baptisms at evening service.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOpal Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Evening subject—*Personal Influence.* Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Expected Conversion of the World*: Psalm ii., 8.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The ordinance of baptism will be administered after the evening sermon.

REV. SAMUEL DURBOROW, OF Philadelphia, will preach in St. George's Chapel of Free Grace, East 19th-st., near 1st-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Mission House in Philadelphia.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, HARLEM, 5th-av., near 126th-st.—By request, the Pastor, Rev. E. LUCAS, will preach a sermon on *The Intermediate State*, SUNDAY EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PURGATORY AND SWEDENBORG'S World of Spirits Contrasted.—Mr. THOS. HITCHCOCK will lecture on this topic at Temperance Hall, 3d-av., near 128th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock.

SWEDENBORG AND HIS MISSION.—Rev. JAMES REED, of Boston, will lecture on this subject on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock, in the New Jerusalem Church, 35th-st., east of 4th-av. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Pastor; MORNING SERVICE, 10½ o'clock; EVENING, at 7½. Subject—*Medieval Theology.* Strangers invited.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—*The Revival Needed in these Days.*

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONal Church, West 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, corner of Broadway and 37th-st. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., pastor. Services SUNDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. GREEN, OF PRINCETON, preaches in the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 47th-st.—Rev. Dr. FLAGG will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK av. and 34th-st., Dr. OSGOOD, Pastor. West gallery, free seats. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. (Vespers.)

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. T. L. CUYLER, D. D., WILL preach in the South Reformed Church, corner 5th av. and 21st-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 27, 1869.

$60,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	116	15,000	Mar. T. 10s, ctfs.	67½
4,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	118	10,000	St. Louis & I.M. 1st M. Bds.	85
50,000	do.	118¼	4,000	Mar. 1st, New..	31½
20,000	do.	118⅝	50	Park Bank	157½
14,000	do.	118⅝	42	Cent. Nat. Bank.	110
20,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'64..	114½	20	Fourth Nat. Bk..	103⅜
20,000	do.	114½	100	Canton Co.....b60	61¼
20,000	do.	115	100	West. Un. Tel....	37⅝
60,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	118	100	do.	37½
20,000	U. S. 6s, Cur...	101⅝	100	do.....b10	37⅜
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'67..	112⅞	100	do.....b10	37⅝
20,000	do.	113	100	Quicksilver	24¾
110,000	do.....b3	113¼	16	Mariposa Min....	10
140,000	do.	113¼	100	do.	11½
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110⅝	200	Mariposa Pf.	32⅜
2,000	Bro. 6s, W. L...	95¾	100	do.	32½
10,000	Ind. State 5s....	98¼	20	Pacific Mail	102
10,000	Tenn. 6s, new..	66	60	do.	102
2,000	Missouri 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	88	50	Del. & Hud. Can.	128
100,000	La. 6s, L. Bds.	70	300	Adams Ex.	56½
1,000	N. C. State 6s, new....bet. c.	60½	300	do.	56
1,000	do.....2d call	60	400	A. M. U. Ex. Co..	38
4,000	Ala. St. 5s, bet. c	66¼	100	New-York C.	164⅞
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M..	93½	200	do.....b3	165
10,000	Mich. So. S.F.B	96⅛	100	do.....b10	165
25,000	H. & St. Jos. L. G. Bds.	108½	200	Harlem	137
500	do.	109	30	Reading	92½
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	85	200	do....bet. call	92⅝
2,000	T.&W.Equip.B	78	50	Mich. Southern...	97⅜
1,000	Tol. & W. con. conv. bds.	81½	9	Mich. Central	118⅝
4,000	do.	82	200	Chic. & N. W.	82½
10,000	Gt. W. 1st 10s Bds. '68	105	100	Chic.& N. W. Pf..	91½
3,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	79	25	do.	91⅛
2,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	94½	100	Clev. & Tol.	106⅜
7,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	97⅝	200	do.	106¼
10,000	do.	97½	75	do.	106⅝
5,000	Mor.& Es.2d M.	90	200	Lake Shore	105⅝
1,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	98	48	Mil. & St. Paul...	66
500	C. & A. Ind. Bds	93	28	Del., L. & W.	115¾
14,000	O. & M.Con. Bs	83	400	T., W. & W.	68
35,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	85	40	N. J. Cen.	110½
2,000	W.U. T. 7s. bds.	86	40	do.	110⅜
			5	do.	110¼
			15	do.	110¼
			400	Ohio & Miss.	34⅛
			10	Dub. & S. C.	107
			25	Oil Creek & All'y	75
			30	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	68½

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, C.,'81...	116½	$50,500	U. S.5-20 C. 65.	116¼
25,000	do.	116⅜	53,000	do.	116⅜
35,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	118⅜	12,000	U. S. 6s Cur....	102
25,000	do.....b3	118½	7,000	U. S.5-20 R.,'67,.	113
2,500	do.....small	118⅜	5,000	do.	113½
31,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65., new	113⅜	50,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'68.	113½
182,600	do.	113¼	67,000	do.	113⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C.' 64..	115½	500,000	do.	113¼
40,000	do.	115⅜	33,000	do.	113⅜
11,500	do.	115¼	2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	104
20,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '62.	113	10,000	U. S. 5s,10-40, C.	110¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.c	28¾	800	N. Y. Central	164⅜
100	Adams Ex.	57	100	do.....c	164⅞
100	do.	56¾	100	do.....b5	164⅛
100	Am. Mer. U. Ex..	37¾	500	do.....c	164⅛
200	Mariposa Min....	10¾	100	do.....b10	164⅝
200	do.	10⅝	400	do.	164⅝
100	Mariposa Pf.	32¼	200	do.....c	164⅝
400	Pacific Mail	101¾	500	do.	164¾
600	do.	101⅞	800	Clev. & Pitts.	91
100	do.....b10	101¾	200	do.....b30	90¾
300	do.....s3	101¾	200	do.	90⅞
200	do.....b3	101¾	400	do.	90⅝
200	Reading	92¾	200	Clev. & Tol.	106
100	Fort Wayne	122⅞	200	Lake Shore	105¾
1600	Ohio & Miss.	34⅛	200	C., R. I. & Pac...	126¾
1200	Mich. So. & N. I.	97⅜	200	Chi. & N. W.	82⅜
300	do.....b10	97⅝	300	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	91⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	66	600	N. Y. Cen.	165¾
20,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n	60¼	300	do.....c	165⅝
10,000	do.	60½	300	do.....b3	165⅛
105,000	do.	60	200	do.....c	165⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex..	29	200	do.....b10	165⅝
100	do.....b10	29½	100	do.....b10	165⅜
100	Adams Express..	56½	55	do.	165⅝
100	do.	56⅜	230	do.....b5	165⅜
100	Quicksilver.....c	24¾	300	do.....s3	165⅛
100	do.	24⅞	200	Harlem	137
300	do.	25	200	do.	137⅜
300	Marip. M. Co.	12	100	Chi. & Alt. ex dv.	158
200	do.	12½	100	Mil. & St. Paul...	66¼
100	do.....b10	12¼	1200	Fort Wayne	123¾
300	do.	12½	33	do.	123
200	do.....c	12⅛	100	do.....b5	123¾
300	Mar. Pf.	32⅛	100	do.....s30	121
200	do.	32⅜	500	Ohio & Miss.	34
300	Pacific Mail	101	200	do.	33⅞
200	do.	100⅞	500	do.....s3	33⅜
100	do.	100¾	300	M. So. & N. I.	97⅛
100	do.....b5	100⅞	400	do.....c	97
100	do.....s60	100⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts.	91
200	do.....c	100⅝	200	Clev. & Tol.	105⅞
500	do.	100⅝	200	Lake Shore R.R.	105⅞
300	do.....b3	100¾	200	C., R. I. & P.	126⅞
1100	West U. T.	37	500	Chic. & N. W.	82½
			300	Chi. & N.W. Pf...	91⅛

SATURDAY, Feb. 27—P. M.

There was increased excitement in the Public Funds this forenoon, and a further rise on the advanced prices of Friday of full 1@1¼ ⅌ cent., stimulated by the London Cable dispatches and the tenor of private advices from England and the Continent as to the real extent and nature of the fresh demand for and confidence in our Government Stocks. Later in the day the Cable telegrams were about 1 ⅌ cent. lower than the extreme price paid in the morning for the 5-20s of 1862 in London, and upon these quotations the market here, not only for the '62s, but for other 5-20s, became quite unsettled, and the fluctuations were from 118½, the highest for 1862s in the morning, down to 117, and subsequently up again to 117½ ⅌ cent. The 1867s from 113½ to 112⅜ ⅌ cent., and other descriptions in about the same proportion. At the close of the day the market was again inclined upward, and the last prices were ½@¾ ⅌ cent. over the advance of Friday.

The Gold Room broke down to 130⅞ in the morning, but on the reaction in 5-20s in London, about 2 o'clock recovered to 131⅞@131⅝ ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were done as low as 108¼@108½ for 60 days on London in the forenoon, closing 108⅝@108¾ ⅌ cent. Short sight sold 108⅝@¾@109, and Cable transfers were made early in the day at 109@108⅞ ⅌ cent.

The Treasury Office received for the week $3,617,749 in Gold for Customs, and of this large sum $2,518,788 appears to have been drawn from the Gold Deposits at Bank. The general line of deposits at Bank is down $2,396,371; the Greenback Notes, $162,143; and the Loans and Discounts, $2,056,171. The Money market left off easy at 6@7 ⅌ cent.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange than the Public Funds, the Railway speculation was generally firm in prices, though the chief activity in speculation was confined to New-York Central and one or two of the Western Roads. New-York Central was dealt in after the closing of the transfers for the 15th March Dividend, at 2 o'clock P. M., ex 4 ⅌ cent. cash Dividend, the Interest Scrip to accompany the Stock in its original shape, subject to its future disposition as to Dividend or change of form.

No late Boards were held at the Stock Exchange, (as usual on Saturdays,) but the following quotations were made in the Long Room and on Broad-street, about 5 o'clock P. M.:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110⅜	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	117¼	117⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	112¼	113
American Gold Coin	131¾	131¾
Bills on London, 60 days	108¾	108¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	65½	66
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	57¼
Missouri Bonds	87⅞	88
North Carolina Bonds, old	63½	63½
New-York Central	164¼	*163⅜
Reading Railway	92⅝	92⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	126⅜	128½
Northwest Common	82¼	82½
Northwest Preferred	90⅞	91¼
Michigan Southern	97¼	97¼
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	122¾	123½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	90⅞	91⅛
Pacific Mail Company	100⅝	100⅞
St. Paul Preferred	78½	78⅛
St. Paul Common	66	66⅜
Toledo and Wabash	67⅝	67¾
Cleveland and Toledo	106	106
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅞	34

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	116¼	5-20 coup., 1867	113
5-20 coup., 1862	117¾	5-20 coup., 1868	112¾
5-20 coup., 1864	114¼	10-40 reg.	104
5-20 coup., 1865	115⅛	10-40 coup.	110¼
5-20 coup., '65, n. is.	112⅝	6s Currency	101⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	101	Missouri 6s	87¾
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	101	Mis'ri 6s, H. & S.Jo Iss.	88
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	101	Louisiana 6s	71¾
Indiana 5 ⅌c.	98	Louisiana 6s.levee bds.	70
Tenn. 6 ⅌ c. ex cou.	66⅛	Louisiana 8s.levee bds.	85½
Tenn. 6 ⅌ c. new b'ds..	66	California 7s	124
Virginia 6s, ex cou.	57¼	Connecticut 6s	100
Virginia 6s, new bds..	61½	Rhode Island 6s	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	92	Alabama 5s	65
North Carolina 6s	63½	Alabama 8s	94½
North Car. 6s. n. bds..	60½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Hanover	110
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	138
Mechanics'	130	Corn Exchange	129
America	145	Continental	99¾
Phenix	107	St. Nicholas	112
National	118	Commonwealth	112
Merchants' Exchan'e	116	Imp. and Traders'	128
Leather Manufact'rs	185	Park	157½
Seventh Ward	112	Manuf's and Merch's	101
State of New-York	115	Central National	109¼
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	115	Fourth National	103
American Exchange	116¼	Ninth National	112
Bank of the Republic	117		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Tol. & W. 2d M.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	78
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	92½	Tol.W. W. c. c. S'k. F.	81
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880..	86	Gt. West'n 1st M. '68.	104¾
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77..	88¾	Gt. West'n 1st M. '88..	87
Hd. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	100	Gt West'n 2d M., '93..	78¾
Hd. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85.	101⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	98
Harlem 1st M.	101¼	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	102
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ ct. '69-'72.	118¾	Morris & Essex 1st M.	97½
Mich C. n. 1st M 8s, '82.	118⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M.	89¾
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	111¼	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M..	101¼
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M...	93¼	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M...	98
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	96¼	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., 1870...	118	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	88
Alton & T. H. 1st M..	93	Cleve. & P. 4th M...	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Chi. & Alton 1st M....	101
Alton & T. H. 2d. M inc	77	Chi. & Alton inc.	92½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	94	Ohio & Miss. Con.	83
Chi. & N. W. int. bd's	89	Mil. & St. P. 1st. 7 3-10.	91¼
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds.	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Chi. & N. W. 1st M....	90½	Mil. & St. P. I & M. d.	87
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. con.	92	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	89
Han. & St. J. L. Gr...	108	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	84½
Lack. & Western bds.	95	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	97

Mr. F. C. Markham has been admitted to membership at the Open Board by a unanimous vote.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 10th of February gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,387,742	Increase..	£ 4,269
Public deposits	4,728,745	Increase..	157,820
Other deposits	17,491,957	Decrease..	243,808
Government secureties	14,026,537	Decrease..	173
Other securities	16,511,757	Decrease..	434,769
Notes unemployed	8,938,630	Increase..	310,505

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,332,685, being a decrease of £489,005; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,408,540, showing a decrease of £102,665 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Same week last year.
Bullion	£18,408,540	£21,605,960
Reserve	10,075,855	18,102,645
Notes in circulation	23,332,685	23,503,815
Rate of discount	3 ⅌ cent.	2 ⅌ cent.
Consols	93	93¼

The Paris papers of Feb. 11 publish the following official returns of the Bank of France:

	Feb. 4. Francs.	Feb. 11. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,376,380,550	1,352,668,750
Bank notes to order	34,949,794	35,395,122
Treasury account	133,185,966	134,047,968
Current accounts	248,967,696	255,142,962
Current branch banks	46,622,869	46,960,195
Dividends payable	2,074,792	1,825,089
Discounts	2,517,364	2,750,356
Rediscounted	933,794	933,790
Sundries	9,346,817	7,523,021
Total	2,070,630,167	2,052,892,781
Cash in hand	1,079,802,152	1,093,950,766
Commercial bills overdue	316,622	802,079
Commercial, not yet due	304,041,640	287,568,296
Commercial, branch banks	285,244,973	272,844,510
Advances on bullion	37,424,500	31,036,400
Branch banks	3,608,500	3,972,400
French public securities	13,640,600	13,603,700
Branch banks	6,951,000	6,937,180
On railway shares, &c.	37,138,100	36,971,600
By the branch banks	28,128,700	28,259,300
On Credit Foncier	943,300	954,800
Branches	866,400	823,500
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,633,437	80,633,437
Rentes immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,965,864	8,970,665
Expenses of management	256,778	263,207
Sundries	9,686,848	12,320,192
Total	2,070,630,167	2,052,892,781

The day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,440,309 65; total payments, $5,571,164 32; balance, $88,541,592 95. The receipts include for Customs, $634,000; for Gold Notes, $59,000.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York for the month ending Feb. 28:

By balance		$83,673,755 38
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$12,179,725 90	
On account of gold notes	1,634,240 00	
On account of internal revenue	1,947,734 38	
On account of Post Office Department	490,568 77	
On account of 3 ⅌ cent. certificates	2,580,000 00	
On account of transfers	3,794,281 49	
On account of patent fees	4,507 00	
On account of miscellaneous	1,786,495 90	
On account of disbursing accounts	7,134,243 72	
On account of Assay Office..	105,659 89	$31,657,457 05
Total		$115,331,212 43
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$16,327,982 43	
Post Office drafts	425,593 24	
Disbursing accounts	8,002,991 33	
Assay Office	109,507 98	
In coin	1,923,544 50	$26,789,619 48
Balance		$88,541,592 95
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$79,425,190 30	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts	7,419,118 95	
Balance to credit Assay Office	1,697,283 70	$88,541,592 95
Receipts for customs in the month of February, 1868		$9,735,125 34
Receipts for customs in the month of February, 1869		12,179,725 90
Increase for February, 1869		$2,444,600 56

The following is the statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Feb. 27, 1869:

Deposits of Gold		$336,000 00
Foreign Coins	$10,000 00	
United States Bullion	326,000 00	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases		56,000 00
Foreign Coins	$2,500 00	
Foreign Bullion	18,000 00	
United States Bullion (contained in Gold)	5,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Colorado)	5,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)	500 00	
United States Bullion, (Nevada)..	25,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in bars..	$300,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in coin..	92,000 00	
Total		$392,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		462,847 32
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		164,569 20

The following report of specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending Feb. 27, 1869:

Feb. 23—Steamship *Allemannia*, London—Mexican dollars	$11,336
Feb. 23—Steamship *Allemannia*, Southampton—Gold bars	31,833
Feb. 23—Steamship *Allemannia*, Southampton—Silver bars	53,853
Feb. 23—Steamship *Allemannia*, Paris—Silver bars	26,420
Feb. 24—Steamship *Cuba*, Liverpool—Mexican dollars	15,000
Feb. 24—Brig *F. J. Merryman*, Curacao—American gold	16,000
Feb. 25—Steamship *Morro Castle*, Havana—Spanish doubloons	465,856
Feb. 25—Brig *Eliza Thomson*, Ponce—American silver	10,000
Feb. 25—Steamship *Bremen*, Bremen—Mexican silver	6,059
Feb. 27—Schooner *Louise A. Van Brunt*, Fajardo—American silver	25,000
Feb. 27—Schooner *Charles Thompson*, Para—American gold	7,500
Feb. 27—Steamship *Quaker City*, Havana—Spanish doubloons	415,690
Feb. 27—Steamship *Quaker City*, Havana—Patriot doubloons	9,420
Total	$1,093,967

Messrs. John Bingham & Co., in their Liverpool Produce Circular of Feb. 5, quote as follows:

The supply of English Wheat at our country markets this week has been good, but in soft condition, at a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. There are now on the coast for sale 51 cargoes Wheat, 27 cargoes Maize and 26 cargoes Barley, and the following are the sales, C. F. & I., reported since our last: Wheat arrived: 4 cargoes Berdianski@Berdianski at 51s. 1½d. to 52s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 4 cargoes Marianopoli@Marianopoli at 51s. to 51s. 6d. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Ghirka@Odessa at 49s. 6d. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Ghirka@Taganrog at 47s. 3d. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Ghirka@Nicolaief at 50s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 2 cargoes New Coast Ghirka@Taganrog at 50s. to 51s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo New Ghirka@Taganrog at 48s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Galatz Ghirka@Sulina at 50s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Polish@Odessa at 49s. ⅌ 492 lbs. Maize arrived: 1 cargo Galatz@Sulina at 34s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Galatz@Sulina at 32s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Bulgarian@Ibrail at 34s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Foxanian@Ibrail at 31s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Bulgarian@Kustendje at 31s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Barletta@Barletta at 34s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Moldavian@Galatz at 33s. ⅌ 492 lbs. Maize to be shipped: 3,000 quarters Danubian@Danube at 30s. 6d. ⅌ 492 lbs., June, July shipment, (resale.) At our last Tuesday's market Wheat was 1d. to 2d. ⅌ cental, and Flour 3d. to 6d. ⅌ bbl. and sack lower. Indian Corn was 3d. to 9d. ⅌ quarter cheaper. Oats and Oatmeal were again the turn lower. Beans and Peas gave way 3d. to 6d. ⅌ quarter. At our Corn Exchange to-day, with a moderate attendance, Wheat met a fair consumptive demand; Californian and Chilian gave way 1d. to 2d. ⅌ cental; but for American Red, and other sorts, previous prices were obtained. Flour was more inquired for, but at prices the turn in buyers' favor. Indian Corn met a limited demand at a reduction on Tuesday's prices of 3d. to 6d. ⅌ quarter on Mediterranean and Danubian, and 1s. to 1s. 3d. ⅌ quarter on American; the market closing steadier. Beans were 1s., and Peas 3d. to 6d. ⅌ quarter cheaper. Oats were 1d. ⅌ bushel, and Oatmeal was 6d. ⅌ load lower; with but little doing in either article. Barley in good supply at 3d. ⅌ bushel decline.

The Committee appointed by the Cincinnati Packers to ascertain the cause of the return to this port of some 400 tierces of so-called Lard from Germany, have made the following report:

Your Committee appointed at an informal meeting held on the 16th day of February, to ascertain the cause of the return of some 400 tierces of lard from Germany, beg leave to report that, from the evidence they have received, it appears that the "so-called" lard was exported from the City of New-York, and returned to that City for a market, said to be unmarketable and unsalable in the market to which it was exported in Germany. It further appears that there was very probably some grease extracted from the hog contained in the "so-called" lard, but it would require a chemical analysis to ascertain what it was actually composed of. And while it has been reported as New-York refined lard, we have no evidence of its being such. At the same time we consider it a question of sufficient importance to enlist a true and public statement of the transaction by the honorable merchants of New-York. The only public notice given of the transaction was [in the New-York Times] simply that the lard (so-called) recently returned from Germany, we learn, has been offered as low as fifteen cents per pound; an offer of fourteen cents per pound was made for the lot.

The report of the importation of lard from Germany was heralded over the country evidently for the purpose of affecting and breaking down the market, and there is no satisfactory evidence but that the entire transaction was made for the purpose of affecting the market in this country.

The above statements your Committee deem sufficient without further comment.

HENRY NYE,
WM. CLIFFORD NEFF,
JAS. MORRISON,
Committee.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1869.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 17th inst., I have to say that I do not think it was the intention of Congress to prohibit the sale, at retail, of snuff from bladders and jars, stamped as provided in the law, and this office will oppose no objection to dealers so retailing snuff. Yours, respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

P. LORILLARD, Esq., New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1869.

SIR: I reply to yours of the 24th ult., that it is provided in section 98, act June 30, 1864, as amended, "that no tax shall be levied under the provisions of this section upon any sales by or for Judicial or Executive officers making auction sales by virtue of a judgment or decree of any Court," &c., and, therefore no liability to the tax of one-tenth of one per centum upon the auction sale, in the case you present, is incurred. Respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

JAS. J. GARRETT, Esq., Greensboro, Ala.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1869.

SIR: I reply to yours of the 6th inst., that the acceptances to which you refer as received by C. B. & Co., in the year 1868, and falling due in the year 1869, must be included in estimating the income of 1868, according to their value at the time when received. Such value, if said acceptances bear interest, is the face value thereof. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAN,
Acting Commissioner.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

CHARGES FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.

In the Matter of the New-York Mail Steamship Company, Bankrupts.—BLATCHFORD, J.—The bill of James Emott is allowed at $2,550, all the items being allowed except the counsel fee in proceedings to obtain adjudication of bankruptcy, and counsel fee in suit to restrain forfeiture of lease of pier, both of these items being for services prior to the election of assignees. The bill of Andrew J. Hennion, Jr., is wholly disallowed. Converse & Lyman are entitled to the amount of a bill of costs, to be taxed to the petitioning creditors as successful parties in the proceedings to put the Company into bankruptcy. This bill would include the $72 75 disbursements named by them, and $20 solicitors' fee, and such other items as are taxable under the regular Equity Fee bill, the Bankruptcy act and the General Orders. The $200 counsel fee charged by them is disallowed. The $69 charged by them in the suit in the Common Pleas is disallowed. John McDonald's bill is allowed at $2,218 15. The general principle adopted is that no charge for professional services of counsel can be allowed against the assets in the hands of the assignees, for payment in full, and as expenses of the assignees in the administration of their trust, which were rendered prior to the appointment of the assignees. Perhaps, under special circumstances, services might be included which were rendered as far back as the adjudication of bankruptcy, but the general principle before referred to, covers, I believe, all the items disallowed in the bills of Mr. Emott and of Converse and Lyman. The bill of Mr. Hennion, $1,605, is disallowed, because, on the testimony, he cannot be regarded as having acted as counsel or attorney for the assignees. Besides, in a case like this, where there are two assignees, who unite in the employment of counsel as competent as Mr. Emott and Mr. McDonald, and no necessity is shown for the services of a son of one of the assignees, on behalf of the estate, he must be regarded as acting on behalf of his father as an individual. If one assignee could charge the estate in this way for the benefit of one person, the other might do the same for the benefit of another person, and great abuses might creep in.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

TOWBOAT NEGLIGENCE.

Thomas Boylan vs. *The Steamtug Quickstep.*—This was a libel by the owner of the canal-boat *Golden Harvest* to recover $1,350 damages for the sinking of the boat. The libel alleged that the boat was taken in tow by the steamtug to be towed to New-Jersey, being fastened alongside; that the tug then went to another pier to take up another boat, and in doing so, brought the *Golden Harvest* so heavily against the bow of the other boat as to crush in her side. The answer alleged that the tug was stopped when the other boat was taken up, and the other boat was carefully pulled up by a line, and that the sinking was occasioned by the unseaworthy condition of the *Golden Harvest*.

Held by the Court.—That the libelant had failed to establish, by a preponderance of proof, that the injury was caused by negligence on the part of the tug.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Goodrich and Wheeler; for claimant, T. G. Stillman.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

REVENUE CASE—RIGHTS OF INFORMERS.

The United States vs. *John W. George et al.*—On the 19th of December, 1867, the United States filed its declaration in this suit to recover from the defendants $59,722 in gold and $32,000 in currency, for "forfeitures and penalties," on account of the fraudulent removal by defendants of certain goods, wares and merchandise, to wit, cigars, liquors, &c., from the bonded warehouse Nos. 290 and 291 West-street, without paying the legal duties thereon. On the 20th of December, 1867, the defendants appeared in the action and consented that judgment be entered against them for the full amount claimed. On the 24th of December judgment was entered against them, and the full amount claimed was subsequently paid into the Registry of the Court. In the present action two questions are involved. 1. Does this amount represent "penalties and forfeitures;" or does part of it represent "duties?" 2. Who are the informers? If the whole amount represent penalties and forfeitures, the informers are entitled, under the act of March 2, 1867, to one-fourth of it. If part of it represent duties, such part belongs entirely to the Government.

The Government maintains that under the compromise $59,722 in gold was taken as and for "duties," and the informers have no right to participate therein.

Counsel for the informers insist that the judgment was recovered for "forfeitures and penalties" *eo nomine*, and that the judgment is conclusive and cannot be impeached, nor the rights of third persons dependent upon it impaired by any collateral proceedings. The question, who are the informers, involves merely an inquiry of fact as to who gave the first information.

The case was still on when the Court adjourned.

Mr. Towle for the Government; Mr. C. A. Seward for the informers, Webster, Beecher and Moulton; Mr. Chris. Fine for the informer, Burtnette.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Feb. 27.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE LITIGATION AMONG THE RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Penn, Trustee, &c., vs. *The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company et al.*—This case, reported in the TIMES of Saturday, came before the Court today on a motion to continue the injunction. After some unimportant statements in connection with the motion, the argument on the main question was postponed until a week from next Wednesday.

For plaintiff, Henry P. Opdyke, Esq.; for the Erie Company, T. G. Shearman, Esq.; for other defendants, Mr. Hutchings.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a full Bench.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A THIEF.

John Wilson, Plaintiff in Error, vs. *The People.*—The following important opinion has been delivered by the Court of Appeals. It is of interest to laymen as well as to the profession. The facts are sufficiently stated in the opinion:

MASON, J.—The prisoner, the plaintiff in error, was tried in the Court of General Sessions of the City of New-York upon an indictment for larceny in stealing from the person of another, and he was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of five years. The error complained of is to the charge of the (Judge) Recorder to the jury. In his charge he said: "As matter of law I charge you that it is not necessary in order to find a verdict of guilty that the felonious intent existed at the time of taking the watch and money, but it will be sufficient if such intent existed at the time the prisoner actually converted the same to his own use." This charge cannot be sustained. The law is the very converse of the proposition stated by the Recorder. Lord Coke lays down the rule as drawn from the year books, "that the taking must be felonious, *cum animo furandi*, and the intent to steal must be when it cometh to his hands or possession, for if he hath the possession of it lawfully, though he hath *animum furandi* afterwards and carrieth it away, it is no larceny." (3 Coke's Institutes, 107.) Such is the rule established by an unbroken current of decisions in England and in this country. I will content myself by referring to a few of the adjudicated cases in England and in this State: Buttons case—28 Eliz. 2d East Pleas of the Crown, p. 553; Leach 411, Rex *vs.* Leigh, 2 East Pleas Crown, 694; Rankins case—Russ. & Ry., C. C. R. 44. The People *vs.* Anderson, 14 John Rep. 294. The People *vs.* Call, 1 Denio Rep. 120. The rule has become elementary and is supported by Blackstone, Russel, Chitty, Roscoe, Hawkins, Hale, Lord Coke, East, Leach, Starkie, Wharton, Barbour, and, in short, by all the elementary writers that I have consulted. (2 Starkie's Ev., p. 606; 4 Black. Com., 232; Ross' Crim. Ev., 553, 541; Wharton's Am.Cr. Law, 153; 1 Hale, 504; 1 Hawkins Ch., 33, 82; Archb. Cr., Pl., 186, 189.) This is the rule in regard to larceny generally, and it certainly applies with greater force to an indictment under the statute, which provides that whenever any larceny shall be committed by stealing, taking and carrying away from the person of another, the offender may be punished as for grand larceny, although the value of the property taken shall be less than twenty-five dollars. (Laws 1862, chap. 374, sec. 2.) The charge must be construed with reference to the case before the Court, which certainly was one where the jury might have found that the prisoner did not, when he took the watch and the money, intend to steal them from Hafner. Hafner was drunk and wholly incapable of taking care of them himself, and the same was taken in the presence of four respectable persons, whose attention he called to it, and asked them to see how much money there was, that Hafner might not claim any more of him than he took. It belonged to the jury upon the evidence to say whether the prisoner intended to steal this property when he took it from the person of Hafner; and if the Judge had simply left that question to the jury, no ground of complaint could exist. But he charged the jury that if the prisoner did not intend to steal the property when he took it from Hafner, but made up his mind afterward to steal it, that is, at the time he converted the same to his own use, they should convict him of larceny. This will not do in a common law case of larceny, much less will it do under an indictment for stealing from the person under the above-cited statute. The effect of this charge was to say to the jury that they must convict the prisoner if they found he took the property honestly to preserve the same for Hafner, provided he afterward made up his mind to steal it and converted it to his own use.

The judgment must be reversed and a new trial ordered. Woodruff, Grover, Dwight and Bacon, Justices, concurred in the opinion expressed by Judge Mason.

For the People, A. O. Hall; for the prisoner, Wm. F. Kintzing.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills admitted during the week ending Feb. 27 are as follows: Samuel Tweedy, Margaret Peterlein, Henry McGinness, Betsey Colyer, Janette Logan, Robert Armstrong, Richard G. Pardee, Henry F. Meier, Samuel Fleet, Harris Cohen, John Blackett, Samuel D. Solomons, James T. Brady.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of James Watson, Bridget Conway, James B. Rooney, Peter Breitling, Catharine Dolan, Andrew Coles, Susan McGorman, Gertrude Freibolin, Johannes Noll, Michael Cotter, Laura Miller, Mary Conlan, Meyer Dreyfuss, Joseph Dore, Anton Heiss, Charles Maguire, Samuel H. L. Rankin, Elizabeth Rehling, Lewis Sigod, Charles A. Young.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—Feb. 27.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

Ann Miller vs. *Ernest Ohl et al.*—In this case, the facts of which have been already published, the jury this morning returned a verdict in favor of defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 27.

By Judge Cardozo.

Chas. B. Harris vs. *Wm. G. Fargo, President, &c.*—As the principal motion will soon be read I do not intend to examine or pass upon the question of the modification of the injunction except so far as relates to the sale of the real estate. As no suggestion was made against the desirableness of the sale, I think that may be completed upon condition that the proceeds be deposited with the City Chamberlain, to abide the further order of the Court. I make this disposition of the proceeds because I do not intend, upon an informal matter without hearing the whole case and argument, to seem to commit myself to the view that a receiver should be appointed in the cause, and at the same time some course to fully protect the plaintiff must be taken.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 27.

By Judge Barrett.

Burrell *vs.* Hurry; motion granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing.

White *vs.* Dornan; motion denied with $10 costs.

Wells *vs.* Leland; order granted.

The Protestant Episcopal Society, &c., *vs.* Flanders; order settled.

Harrison et al. *vs.* Harrison; judgment ordered.

Elizabeth A. Yale *vs.* Benjamin F. Yale; judgment of divorce granted on the report of referee. The custody of the two children (daughters) is awarded by the Court to the plaintiff.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Yesterday morning William B. Sheldon, who was master of the bark *Restless* on her last voyage from Anguilla to New-York, arraigned Arthur Campbell, Cornelius Boyle, and George Alexander, sailors of his crew, before Commissioner OSBORN on a charge of mutiny. The case is to be examined on Tuesday morning.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

Twenty-one cases of assault and battery, eleven of petit larceny, two of defrauding hotels, one of cruelty to animals, and one of misdemeanor, made up the calendar of yesterday, and comprised a total of thirty-six exceedingly trivial cases.

A STARTLING REFORMATION.

Edward Moran was charged with an assault upon Officer McGrath, of the Sixth Precinct. It was shown that the female Moran rushed into the street crying "murther," and sought the aid of McGrath to rescue her from an infuriated husband. McGrath entered the house, and finding Moran in the act of assaulting one of his children, and on the rampage generally, undertook to arrest him. Moran resisted, and being the stronger man of the two, easily drove McGrath from the field. That officer came back, however, reinforced with Officer Tuomy, and by exerting all their strength and using their clubs they finally got the belligerent Moran to the Station-house. The prisoner was a very proper specimen of the great unwashed army, and was, by no means, so far as appearance went, a creditable product of temperance, but he pleaded the pledge, and that he had not tasted a drop for six months. He had his daughter present to swear to the pledge excuse, and Justice DOWLING thereupon acquitted him and reprimanded the officers, and for the time Moran escaped. He is sure to come back very soon, for he has been bellicose for years, and always a full-fledged belligerent of the Sixth Ward pattern. He was the first man ever locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-house, and he has repeated his enforced visits until he has become an old acquaintance of the doormen, and on every visit he has been more or less obstreperous. Once he struck the Sergeant at the desk, giving him a black eye, and at another time he jumped through the office window, and disappeared with all the promptitude but not the agility of harlequin. On another occasion he leaped from the walls of the Tombs, and won the ensuing race between himself and the astounded official. Almost as many times as he has straggling hairs on his uncouth head he has been arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and hence the Sixth Ward officers were greatly surprised, yesterday, when he was acquitted on the ground that he is a strictly temperate man and highly-reputable citizen. The Moran reformation renders an eclipse of the Sixth Ward glories highly probable.

National Guard News and Gossip.

An order has been issued from the headquarters of the First Division, announcing that a General Court-martial will assemble at the Armory of the Ninth Regiment Infantry at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 27th day of February, 1869, or as soon thereafter as possible, for the trial of Lieut. Col. John J. Diehl, First Regiment Artillery N. G. S. N. Y., and such other persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court—Col. John H. Wilcox, Ninth Regiment of Infantry; Lieut. Col. Harry Rockafeller, Seventy-first Regiment Infantry; Lieut. Col. Joseph Hillenbrand, Fifth Regiment Infantry. Major William C. Traphagen, Judge-Advocate on the Staff of the First Brigade of Cavalry, is appointed the Judge-Advocate for the Court. The Court will sit without regard to hours.

Col. Wm. W. Remmey has issued a voluminous order, in which he makes the following announcements:

Discharges.—Sergeant-Major Wm. A. Anderson, Commissary Sergt. John M. Tompkins, Standard Bearer G. V. W. House. A Company—First Sergt. Joseph Bird; Privates W. A. Du Bois, Robert S. Walker, Edward J. Brown, Alfred Youngs, Charles E. Parker. C Company—Private Charles G. Dobbs. E Company—Sergt. John D. Edwards; Private Arthur R. Wilson. G Company—Privates Irving Parmlee, Joseph Black, Wm. C. Kimball, Thos. A. Perkins, Fred. E. Hyde, Joseph P. Jardine, George Waterhouse, Albert L. Hyde, Edward Stivers, F. E. Draper, S. R. Johnson, Dwight Baker, all for expiration of service.

Promotions.—Major Josiah Porter, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank, Jan. 30, 1869, vice Remmey, promoted; Capt. John T. Camp, Major, with rank, Jan. 30, 1869, vice Porter, promoted; Second Lieutenant James H. Franklin, First Lieutenant, with rank, Dec. 17, 1868, vice Bussing, resigned; Sergt. Edward H. Cunningham, Second Lieutenant, with rank, Dec. 17, 1868, vice Franklin, promoted; First Sergt. Wm. C. Besson, Adjutant, vice Ward, resigned; Lieut. Wm. C. Rogers, Quartermaster, reappointed; Lieut. Robert Pardoe, Jr., Commissary, reappointed; Rev. Dr. Robert R. Booth, Chaplain, reappointed; Dr. Charles Roberts, Assistant Surgeon, original vacancy; Sergt. Edwin L. Alexander, Sergeant-Major, vice Anderson, discharged; Private Pierre L. Boucher, Quartermaster Sergeant, vice Wingate, returned to company; Corporal Samuel E. Briggs, Commissary Sergeant, vice Tompkins, discharged; Corporal Charles C. Camerden, Hospital Steward, vice Clark, returned to company; Sergt. John H. Griffeth, Standard Bearer, vice House, discharged; Private George H. McMullen, Standard Bearer, vice Griffeth, promoted; Private W. H. Lewis, G Company, is detached as Right General Guide, with rank of Sergeant;

To be Quartermaster Sergts. of Companies.—Sergt. Wm. J. Turner, A Company; Private Wm. P. Bogert, B Company; Private Martin L. Crowell, C Company; Private John Crawford, E Company; Corporal Wm. H. Beckwith, F Company; Sergt. H. O. B. Kibby, G Company; Sergt. Chas. J. Buckley, H Company; Capt. W. Van Antwerp, I Company.

Resignation.—Capt. R. Suydam Grant, Feb. 3.

Expulsions.—E. L. Besson and A. U. Todd, E Company, for habitual neglect of duty, non-payment of dues and fines, and infraction of Company by-laws.

The wings of this regiment will assemble for battalion drill, in fatigue uniform, with leggins and white gloves, as follows: Right—Companies I, G, B, D, on Friday evening, March 5 and 19; Left—Companies C, H, F, E, A, on Friday evening, March 12 and 26. Assembly, 8 o'clock; First Sergeant's call, 8:15 o'clock; Adjutant's call, 8:25 o'clock. Company commanders will be held responsible for the prompt appearance of their companies on line at the last call, and will take position in order as named above. Movements will be confined to the first part of "School of the Battalion," *Upton's Tactics*, paragraph 852 to 954 inclusive. The non-commissioned officers of this regiment will assemble for drill, in fatigue uniform, on Monday, March 1 and 8, at 8 o'clock P. M. Company Quartermaster-Sergeants will take position in the line of file closers, on the left of the Second Lieutenant; they will wear the regulation sash. Major John T. Camp will transmit all Company books and papers to Lieut. E. A. Heath, who will assume command of E Company. "Headquarters" are established at the Regimental Armory. "Orderly hours" on Monday evening of each week, from 8 to 9 o'clock, when all business with headquarters will be transacted. All communications to be placed in the Adjutant's letter-box in the reading-room. Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Brooks Brothers to substitute same material for pants, as worn by the officers, in place of that originally adopted, at an additional cost of $3. Members who have procured their uniforms will return the pants, and be furnished with those of the regulation cloth.

A grand promenade concert and hop will be given on Friday evening, by Companies G and I, of the Twelfth Regiment, at Irving Hall. The affair promises to be a very pleasant one.

The third anniversary *soirée* of Company K, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, will be given on Thursday evening next at the regimental armory, as already announced.

A new company, numbering sixty men, were mustered into the Fifty-sixth Regiment on Tuesday night, at their armory in Court-street. The officers of the company are, John E. Pollard, Captain; James M. Page, First Lieutenant, and George H. Rice, Second Lieutenant. Another new company is being formed, and will probably be mustered in within three weeks.

The officers and members of the Washington Grey Cavalry are naturally much annoyed at the scurrilous report of their delightful ball on Monday night, which appeared in the columns of a morning paper, and they have taken the trouble to publish explanatory cards in other journals on the subject. We would suggest that this latter course was a needless one, as no one was at all deceived by the obnoxious paragraph complained of by the command, as the Greys have too good a reputation for soldierly merit and courtesy to permit such nonsense to have any effect upon the general public. That the ball given by the battalion at the Metropolitan Hotel was a genuine success and attended by a most select circle of guests, there can be no doubt, and the members may rest assured that their reputation has not suffered in the least.

A new battalion of infantry, to be styled the Thirty-second Regiment in the Eleventh Brigade, is now being formed by Major Henry E. Roehr, who has assumed command by virtue of a commission issued by Gov. Fenton. The headquarters of the battalion are for the present established at No. 40 Stagg-street, Brooklyn, E. D., where all communications should be addressed. The staff officers of the battalion are as follows: Fred. J. Karcher, of Company D, Adjutant; Dr. H. Hirschfield, Assistant Surgeon. Captains of companies will report as soon as possible after receipt of this order, a suitable place they wish to have hired as their Company armories: also the evenings on which their respective Company drills take place. The armory of the battalion is in Military Hall, corner of Leonard and Scholes streets, Brooklyn, E. D. The battalion will commence a short series of battalion drills next month, and as soon as proficiency in drill deems prudent, will make a parade. The uniforms will consist of gray cloth.

A complimentary reception of the State Fencibles (Company H, Ninth Regiment) will be given on Friday evening next at the Armory, No. 221 West Twenty-sixth-street, and the Committees report their arrangements as already complete.

Brig.-Gen. Varian presided, on Tuesday evening, at an election for field officers in the First Regiment. Lieut.-Col. John K. Perley and Major Almar P. Webster were both elected to the position of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel by an unanimous vote of the Board of Officers. After a protracted contest Capt. Henry C. Perley, of Company C, was declared Major.

The competitive battalion drill between the commandants of Companies G and K, Eighth Regiment, will take place at the armory on Wednesday evening, March 3, at 8 o'clock. Members are ordered to report in full fatigue uniform, both cross belts and white gloves.

Suicide by a Prussian Civil Engineer.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHRIMER over the body of GEORGE BOCKHOFF, who committed suicide in his room at No. 24 Forsyth-street. It appears that the deceased was a native of Prussia, aged 50 years, and a civil engineer by occupation, and had occupied the apartments where he destroyed his own life for nearly three months. He recently signed a contract for a work of surveying, and began doubting his own ability to perform the task to such an extent that he seemed much depressed, and as he was frequently in the habit of drinking to excess, this added to his mental derangement. The other inmates of the house did not see BOCKHOFF after 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and as he did not make his accustomed appearance at the breakfast-table yesterday, the landlord, Mr. KUCHENBECKER, proceeded to his room, which was situated on the top floor, and knocked on the door. As he received no answer, he peeped through the key-hole, and saw the deceased lying on the floor. A policeman was at once summoned, who forced open the door, and found BOCKHOFF in a pool of blood, and quite dead, death having evidently occurred several hours previous to the discovery. A razor, which was found lying on the table, was evidently the instrument used to inflict the fatal wound in the throat. No other motive than that already narrated can be assigned for the rash act. A verdict of suicidal death was rendered by the jury.

The Fruit Market.

It is said that large arrivals of fruit are shortly expected from the sunny shores of the Mediterranean. Cuba, long since, sent its fragrant crop of oranges, and is now giving place to the later gatherings of Sicily, Spain and Naples. Those of Messina, freighted from the southern point of Italy, and boated in golden loads from neighboring Sicilian strands, are perhaps the best appreciated, and sell at from $3 50 to $4 a box, while lemons command nearly double that price. Those of Palermo are but little behind them in value, and are followed closely by the products of Naples and Valencia. The first receipts of the new crop of Turkish prunes reached here during the past week, and sold at about 12 cents a pound, at wholesale, while Boston sent us 50,000 drums of figs, at from 14 to 15 cents, which she had received and could not masticate. Boston also has the first of the new date crop, and spares us 3,500 frails or hampers on terms which she will not reveal. Raisins have been recently plentiful and cheap, but are beginning to sell fast. The luscious grape of Malaga arrives no more for the present season. With currants, almonds, and other Mediterranean fruit, we are well supplied. Norfolk sent us last week the biggest amount of peanuts on record, being no less than 5998 bags.

Bank Robbery in Brooklyn—$45,000 Worth of Bonds Stolen.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, the Park Savings Bank, No. 1,133 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, was visited by a member of the thieving fraternity, who helped himself to a tin box containing Brooklyn City bonds to the amount of $45,000 and about $200 in ready cash. It appears that the officers of the institution observed a man making frequent calls upon them for several days past; sometimes he wanted change, sometimes information, and yesterday he went further and opened an account with the bank, depositing the sum of $15, and giving his name as JOHN HARLEY. This man they suspect of the robbery. The box was in the safe, and the safe was standing open at the time HARLEY was making his deposit, hence the suspicion. Yet, there is no certainty that this was the thief. The cashier was in the bank at the time and during the whole of the afternoon, but did not observe any person removing the missing box, and did not ascertain the loss until 2 o'clock. HARLEY, the person suspected of the theft, is described as a man about five feet nine or ten inches in height, light complexion, sandy whiskers, light hair, soft hat and light clothes; is English, and about 25 years of age. He gave his residence as No. 24 Lefferts-street. What makes the matter suspicious as to HARLEY, is the fact that when the place where he said he resided was visited by the Police, no such person could be found and no such name was known to any of the persons residing there.

A Negro Difficulty.

JAMES SAUNDEES, colored, of No. 163 Leonard-street, appeared before the Magistrate and preferred a charge of felonious assault against another negro named JOHN HALL. SAUNDERS and the prisoner quarreled in November, and HALL fired a pistol at his opponent and sent a bullet through his side, and causing his removal to the New-York Hospital, where he remained until yesterday. HALL was arraigned before the Magistrate, and claimed that he committed the act in self-defence, but he was held for trial.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until TUESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1869, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for erecting, heating, and furnishing Primary School No. 13, on the north side of Downing-st., near Bleecker-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES HARRISON,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Board of Trustees Ninth Ward.

Dated Feb. 16, 1869.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS—Rich and elegant designs, the largest stock and lowest prices, at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Mantels put up, and price list sent to the country. Cut this out.

SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE AND MARBLE MANTELS, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av. Factory No. 218 West 42d-st., near 8th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 52 1st-av., near 2d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCH, THE GREAT unrivaled and scientific medical Clairvoyant and Seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future; lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office, No. 115 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MRS. VAN HAUGHTON, THE CELEBRATED Clairvoyant, has removed her office to No. 402 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

DANCING.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Classes every day and evening; all fashionable dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

Preparatory to the reception of a large stock of Spring goods, we have determined to close out our Winter stock, comprising

DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS,
SILKS, BLANKETS,
SHAWLS, LACE CURTAINS,
AND
GENERAL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
AT
A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION
FROM
REGULAR PRICES.

Those desirous of providing themselves with goods adapted to the present season will find this a rare opportunity.

The examination of our stock entails no obligation to purchase, as we invite comparison with other houses.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(late with Lord & Taylor,)
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,
One door from Bleecker-st.

THE GREAT Closing Out Sale,

TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE WHOLE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, POPLINS, REPS, ALPACAS, LUSTRE CORDS, CREPES, BLACK SILKS, &c., &c. ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.
N. B.—ONE CASE POPLIN ALPACAS AT 60 CENTS, WORTH $1.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue to offer
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS,
At $1 50 per yard, and upward.
GLACE PAYE POULT DE SOIE,
$1 50 and $1 75 per yard; value, $2 and $2 50.
WIDE GLACE PAYE POULT DE SOIE,
$2 50 per yard; value $4.
FOULARDS, ROBES,
ABOUT ONE HALF THEIR FORMER PRICES.
Together with
a handsome assortment of
NOVELTIES
FOR STREET AND EVENING DRESSES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
THE LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY
of the above,
AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE,
will be found at
A. T. STEWART & CO.'S,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, March 1,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH, GERMAN AND BRITISH
DRESS GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR SPRING SALES,
among which will be found some
ELEGANT NOVELTIES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MILLINERY.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of the new Spring Fashions, on MONDAY, March 1, at the new Show Rooms, No. 838 Broadway, near 13th-st., will present on this occasion a brilliant display of patterns of the Spring styles for Ladies' and Children's Dress, including the new and beautiful Walking Suits, Capes, Overdresses, &c., and a great variety for Boys and Misses.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.
Deposits made now will draw interest from March 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts. SIX PER CENT. on all sums. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW draws interest from MARCH 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000,
ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before March 1 draw interest from the 1st of March. Six per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE NOW WILL draw interest from March 1, interest six per cent., free from tax. National Savings Bank, Broadway, corner of 33d-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, to the holders of said stock, as registered at closing of books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1869.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., out of the net earnings for the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office MONDAY, March 1. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, 20th inst., 3 P. M., and reopened Wednesday, March 3, 1869, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE, $75.—FOR SALE, A GOOD MEDIUM-size horse, at the Trunk Factory, Madison-st., between Washington and Franklin sts., Greenpoint.

FOR SALE—THREE HORSES, CARTS AND harness; will be sold very cheap, at No. 225 Delancey-st. Call till sold.

FOR SALE—A HEAVY SORREL HORSE, eight years old; fit for any kind of heavy work. Inquire at No. 91 Roosevelt-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a widow, of middle age, for a party of gentlemen or family; is competent in every respect to take entire charge of any household; best of reference from employers. Address Mrs. BEEHU, Williamsburg Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a middle-aged woman, or to nurse an invalid; understands milk and butter, and is a good plain cook. Call at No. 327 Madison-st. Has first-class City reference.

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER, a place of trust, by a lady of refinement and respectability; would take charge of a widower's establishment; best of references. Address M. M. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by an Englishman, without incumbrance; perfectly understands the management of green-houses, graperies, (hot and cold,) flower and kitchen garden, having 22 years' experience; unexceptionable character. Address J. W. S., seed store No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a single man of long experience in the business; is not afraid of work, and can furnish first-class reference. Address W. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address A., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PRINTING.

THOMAS E. SUTTON, PRINTER, NO. 142 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., executes to order, at cash prices, every description of job and card printing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 448 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1869.

THE INJUNCTION, LATELY EXISTING, prohibiting transfers of portions of the stock of this Company having been dissolved, notice is hereby given that the transfer books will be opened on the morning of Monday, the 15th inst., and will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 27th inst.

Owing to the considerable time for which the books have been closed, because of the recent litigation, and the probable large amount of stock awaiting transfer, it has become necessary to defer the payment of the dividend heretofore advertised for the 20th inst. until the 15th of March next.

For the purpose of facilitating the preparations for its payment, stockholders intending to transfer are requested to do so without delay.

The payment of the Dividend on the "Interest Certificates," issued under the resolution of the Company passed Dec. 19, 1868—also advertised for the 20th inst.—is still enjoined until the further order of the Court.

An Engraved "Interest Certificate," in more appropriate form, is being prepared for substitution for the printed one now outstanding. Public notice will be given when the exchanges can be made.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD Co., Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved, and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., of said 19th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors of such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869.

WM. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO.,
CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered that, in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

OFFICE PITTSBURG FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, Feb. 26, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburg, at 10 o'clock A. M., of WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, for the purpose of hearing and considering the annual report of the Board of Directors, and for the election of three members of the Board of Directors, to serve for four years, in the place of three members whose term of service expires by law.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, March 9, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES CURTISS, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, Feb. 26, 1869.

THE BOND TRANSFER AND VOTING Register of all classes of this Company will close at 2 P. M. of MONDAY, March 1 proximo, and reopen at 10 A. M. of THURSDAY, March 18.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO.,
NO. 326 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on March 3, (WEDNESDAY,) at 12 o'clock M.

JNO. H. WIESTLING, Sec'y.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight per Cent Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 15, 1869.

WANTED—SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND Newark stocks and bonds; Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Dayton and Western, Little Miami, Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago, Evansville and Crawfordville, Memphis and Charleston; also all other Western and Southern railroad stocks and bonds purchased by WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

QUEENS COUNTY INTEREST.—THE interest due March 1 on the Bonds of Queens County will be paid at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, or by the Treasurer, at his office in the village of Flushing.

CHARLES A. R E, County Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 46 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 9, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

MILLER F. MOORE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1869.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME Bonds of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway Company due 1st March next, will be paid on and after said date by the St. Nicholas National Bank.

B. E. SMITH, President.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union, of all issues, wanted by

WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERT ADVERTISING canvasser for a first-class medium. Remunerative employment guaranteed to a gentleman who can furnish unexceptionable references as to habits and ability. Address, with references, X. Y. Z., Box No. 839 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO IS A good vegetable and flower gardener. Address, naming references and wages, WANTED, Post Office Box No. 780.

EXPERIENCED LIFE INSURANCE agents wanted. Address COMPANY, Box No. 694 New-York Post Office.

AUCTION SALES. AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER
WILL SELL ON
MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1869,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,

FORTY-EIGHT PARCELS OF LAND,

CONTAINING ABOUT

181 LOTS,

ESTATE OF LEWIS G. MORRIS.

The demand for semi-rural residences must be considered not only a prominent characteristic of the present activity in real estate, but is also evidence that the increasing population of the City of New-York will make its suburbs indispensable auxiliaries. It is not doubted that part of Westchester County embraced by the contemplated sale will become a part of the great and growing City of New-York.

The lower portion of the county is attracting great attention as a suburban location, with the positive value of a City property, being considered as much a portion of New-York City as that property above the line of Harlem, within the City limits. And being at this time more accessible, is already rapidly improving with the erection of those neat and elegant cottages that are so chaste in adorning a landscape, and in which the comfort of a family is secured at such a great saving as compared even with the circumscribed limits of a floor in a City dwelling. The great feature of Westchester County at present in this connection, viewed from a city stand-point, is the

CENTRAL-AVENUE,

which is one of the broadest and finest avenues in the world for the general characteristics of dimensions, locality, and the beauty of surrounding and adjoining scenery. It commences on the northerly side of Harlem River, directly opposite the termination of the 7th-av. Grand Boulevard and 155th-st., and is connected with this City by the Central Bridge, which spans the river at that point. The Commissioners of Central Park, when this track shall be placed under their control, will lay out several "New Drives" and avenues, and connect them by bridges with the Boulevards on New-York side. The probable consolidation of this part of Westchester County with New-York City; the popularity of Central-av. as a drive; the proximity of the Harlem and 3d-av. cars, and the proposed Underground Railroad, make it at once desirable for building purposes or for investment. The location of this property is superb, and a fine view of Central-av. is presented from all parts

For maps and further particulars apply to Auctioneer,

NO. 28 PINE-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
THE

SIXTY-FOUR WEST END LOTS,

COMPRISING THE
ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY
GRAND BOULEVARD,
9th and 10th avs., 63d and 64th sts.,
AND ONLY 800 FEET DISTANT FROM THE

CENTRAL PARK,

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON
TUESDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
BY
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers,
Under the direction of Messrs. LEWIS B. BROWN and CLARENCE S. BROWN.
TERMS OF SALE UNUSUALLY LIBERAL, VIZ.:

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, PAYABLE AT ANY TIME. Deeds to be taken on the 6th of May. Parties taking title BEFORE the 6th of May will be allowed interest from time of taking deed to 6th of May.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

DESCRIPTIVE MAPS at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and at the office of LEWIS B. BROWN, Esq., No. 58 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 16,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
the following described real estate, viz.:
128 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,
known as part of the
ESTATE OF JOHN LOW, DECEASED.
Sale to be made under the direction of
HENRY H. ANDERSON, ATTORNEY.
These lots are situate between
10TH AND 11TH AVS.
AND
60TH AND 62D STS.
They are located on
HIGH GROUND,
and have a very regular
SLOPE TOWARD THE HUDSON.
No remaining estate in the City is more uniformly and nearly
EVEN AND ON GRADE.
The land is peculiarly DRY AND NATURALLY DRAINED, owing to its high situation. Residences built upon it will have the advantage of
FRESH AND PURE AIR,
and will also have, at nearly all points,
BEAUTIFUL VIEWS
of the
HUDSON RIVER AND NEW-JERSEY SHORES.
The constructions in the neighborhood are
FIRST CLASS.
The streets between this property and Central Park are in process of being
GRADED AND SEWERED.
In order to continue the character of the neighborhood, all these lots will be sold with the usual
RESTRICTIONS AGAINST NUISANCES.
This property is also opposite the
CENTRAL PARK,
and near the lower end of the
RIVER SIDE PARK,
which extends for nearly
THREE MILES
along the banks of the
HUDSON RIVER.
BUSINESS VALUE OF TENTH-AV.
is not excelled by any, being the longest avenue in New-York, and, by connecting with Kingsbridge-road, is the direct route from the west side of New-York and Westchester County, to the lower part of the City.
THE BELT RAILROAD IN 59TH-ST.
AND
TENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD
give easy access to this property from all the directions.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SIXTY-FOUR WEST END LOTS. THE ENTIRE BLOCK, BOUNDED BY THE GRAND BOULEVARD, 9th and 10th avs., 63d and 64th sts., and only 800 feet distant from the CENTRAL PARK, Will be sold at auction, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., under the direction of MESSRS. LEWIS B. BROWN AND CLARENCE S. BROWN.

This property, most eligibly located, and on high ground, will be sold with restrictions as against nuisances, which said restrictions will also cover the block north of it, thus securing this property for first-class improvements.

TERMS UNUSUALLY LIBERAL, VIZ.:
10 per cent. on day of sale; 20 per cent. on 6th May; balance, 70 per cent., may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. Parties taking title before 6th May will be allowed interest from time of taking deed to 6th May.

PRINTED ABSTRACT OF TITLE FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE.

The sellers pledge themselves that the sale of this property shall be
OPEN AND FREE IN EVERY RESPECT,
and that there shall be no bidding in their behalf.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

S. C. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM AT AUCTION.—S. C. GRIFFIN will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, the valuable farm lately occupied by Richard Carow, situated partly in the town of New-Rochelle, and partly in Mamaroneck, near the New-Haven Railroad and the Westchester Boulevard, containing about fifty-seven acres, together with one large and one small dwelling-house, barns, carriage-house and outbuildings, all in good order; terms easy; conveyances will meet the 7 and 9 A. M. trains from 27th-st. For particulars apply to L. A. LOCKWOOD, No. 110 Broadway.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Salerooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers—MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 7½ o'clock, a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a select and choice collection of miscellaneous literature, best editions of standard works—many in fine bindings. Also a valuable assortment of LAW BOOKS. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIFTY-FOUR LOTS
ON THE
GRAND BOULEVARD,
11TH-AV., 73D AND 74TH STS.,
NEAR THE NEW RIVERSIDE PARK
AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
Will sell at auction,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869,
At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the New-York Orphan Asylum:
THIRTY-NINE LOTS AND GORES,
Comprising almost the entire block bounded by The Grand Boulevard, 11th-av., 73d and 74th sts.;
FIFTEEN LOTS AND GORES,
Comprising the entire front on north side of 74th-st., between the Grand Boulevard and 11th-av.

This property is high, on grade, soil good and free from rock, now cultivated as a garden.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, with privilege of paying at any time, on giving three months' previous notice.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

STORE PROPERTY ON PEARL, BRIDGE, SOUTH WILLIAM AND STONE STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SOUTH WILLIAM-ST.—The valuable four-story and basement brick store and lot No. 19 South William-st., running through to Nos. 49 and 51 Stone-st. Lot 18.4 feet on South William-st., 25.7 feet on Stone-st., by 83.11 feet in depth. Possession May 1, 1869.

PEARL AND BRIDGE STS.—The four-story brick store No. 45 Pearl-st., and No. 32 Bridge-st., near Broad-st., running through from street to street, store covering the entire lots, being 24 feet on Pearl-st., 27 on Bridge-st., 59 feet 9 inches on the westerly side, and 53 feet 9 inches on the easterly side.

SOUTH WILLIAM AND STONE STS.—The four-story brick store and lot of ground No. 37 South William and No. 31 Stone-st., near Broad-st., running through from street to street, store covering the entire lot, and being 18 feet on Stone-st., 17 feet 2 inches on South William-st., 93 feet on the easterly side, by 94 feet 6 inches on the westerly side. Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON IRVING-PLACE, BEACH, WATER AND EAST 15TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Daniel D. Lord, executor:

IRVING-PLACE—The two four-story high-stoop brick houses and lots, Nos. 68 and 70 Irving-place, east side, near 18th-st.; houses each 26x50 feet, with modern improvements. Lots each 26x106.8 feet.

EAST 15TH-ST.—The four-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 135 East 15th-st., north side, near Irving-place; house 25x58 feet; lot 25x103.3

BEACH-ST.—The three-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 26 Beach-st., south side, opposite Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot; house 27x50 feet; lot 27x100 feet.

WATER-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, No. 164 Water-st., westerly side, between Fletcher-st. and Burling-slip; store 17.10x74 feet; party-wall south side; lot 17.10x80.3 feet. Possession of all the above May 1, 1869.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years at seven per cent.

Maps of the property can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE MR. E. LEUTZE, COMPRISING BOOKS, PAINTINGS, ETCHINGS, DRAWINGS, antique furniture, guns, swords, costumes, &c. Also, a fine collection of paintings, contributed by the Artists' Mutual Aid Society for the benefit of Mrs. Leutze, and painted expressly for this sale, embracing the following artists: Hays, Wier, William Hart, Brown, Guy, Cropsey, Darley, J. M. Hart, Stone, De Haas, White, Beard, Irving, Colman, Whittredge, Gray, Lambdin, Ward, McEntee, and also other paintings contributed to this sale for the benefit of Mrs. Leutze by Huntington, Durand, Eastman Johnson, Kensett, Lang, Casilear, Baker, Gifford, Falconer, Homer, Rothermel, Tait, Bispham, Terry, Ehninger, &c. The whole to be sold at auction without reserve, at the CLINTON HALL BOOK SALEROOMS AND ART GALLERIES on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 4 and 5, 1869, at 7½ o'clock. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New-York. Catalogues ready and goods on exhibition day and evening.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—J. BOGART.—BILLIARD room No. 405 Grand-st., March 2, 11 o'clock. Six billiard tables, Phelan's and Winant's make, all complete and in good order; all fixtures in the place. Sold on account of Temperance Society leasing the rooms.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BOULEVARD.

IN ANTICIPATION OF THE SPEEDY COMPLETION OF THE GRAND BOULEVARD AND THE HIGH SERVICE RESERVOIR, NEAR FORT WASHINGTON, THE BEAUTIFUL PORTION OF THIS CITY KNOWN AS WASHINGTON HEIGHTS will be more desirable and accessible than the present fashionable locations are now, offering great inducements to persons in selecting it as their future place of residence, as they can now obtain property by the acre fronting on the Grand Boulevard sloping to the Hudson River, for the price of a single lot on Murray Hill.

This fact is being generally appreciated by a number of the present residents of Murray Hill, who are now selecting here their future and permanent homes.

In consequence of these advantages, and the great competition for the choicest sites, property is very rapidly increasing in value.

GRAND BOULEVARD.

From one to forty acres for sale fronting on the Grand Boulevard and Hudson River in this City, on Washington Heights, in the Twelfth Ward, surrounded by elegant residences. Properties in this portion of the City being still held in farm tracts, offer great inducements by subdivision.

In consequence of the great demand for Villa Sites at Washington Heights, Mr. W. H. Potter (who is a resident of the section) has given his personal attention to the sale of property in this vicinity. Being thoroughly acquainted with the topography of every piece of property north of 155th-st., we feel confident in assuring persons desiring to purchase that we can give them the most reliable information concerning the selection of valuable sites.

Maps of the Boulevard and New Parks can be seen at our office.

POTTER BROTHERS,
No. 3 Pine-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE BY FRANK G. BROWN, NO. 58 BROADWAY.

Broadway, a corner lot, improved	$75,000
8th-av., near the "Circle," 4 lots, including corner	80,000
57th-st., south side, between 9th and 10th avs., 4 lots.	

ALSO,
Plots of acres, blocks, ½ blocks and single lots in Westchester County, close to the 3d-av. and the Harlem River.
ALSO,
On the Boulevard, one mile from the Harlem River, a fine country seat.
ALSO,
At Tarrytown, a gentleman's residence and farm of 57 acres, $25,000.
ALSO,
Long Branch cottage, furnished, on the sea shore, south of the Stetson House, and lots beautifully located for building cottages.

FOR SALE.
THIRTY-FIVE HARLEM LOTS,
SEVENTY WASHINGTON HEIGHTS LOTS,
and plots on all the avenues and boulevards.
Also, valuable water fronts on the Hudson and Harlem Rivers.
G. LESPINASSE,
No. 35 John-st.

NINE MADISON-AV. LOTS,
EIGHT 10TH-AV. LOTS,
SIXTEEN 8TH-AV. LOTS,
FOR SALE.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

FOR SALE—THE LOT OF LAND WITH THE four-story brick building thereon, known as No. 136 William-st. The lot is 25 feet 9 inches in front, 25 feet in the rear, and in length on each side 100 feet. Also, a lot of land on the easterly side of 9th-av., between 62d and 63d sts., containing in front and rear 25 feet, and in length on each side 100 feet. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES S. HUGGINS, 49 William-st.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60x100, on 49th-st., opposite Columbia College; the house is built in the most substantial manner, has all the latest improvements, and is heated by steam; possession May 1. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, built in a substantial manner: modern improvements; windows plate glass; lot 20 by half the block; terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 54 West 28th-st.; seen from 10 to 4 o'clock.

HOTEL—HOTEL.—A FINE PROPERTY at Washington Heights, with large house, 50x50, and about eight acres; suitable for hotel, as it is the finest site in this City, running to Hudson River and fronting on Boulevard. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 3 Pine-st.

BOULEVARD.—THE OWNER OF ABOUT 27 acres on the Boulevard, about 190th-st., running from Broadway to Hudson River, with fine improvements, has consented to dispose of same in parcels of six acres and upward. Apply immediately. Maps at our office. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house in 92d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; lot 25x100, with all improvements. Inquire of ROBERT C. BROWN, No. 66 East Broadway, or A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT four-story house, with all modern improvements, on 33d-st., near 9th-av. For further particulars inquire of ALBERT SMITH, Attorney and Counselor, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

BOULEVARD.—A PARCEL OF LOTS FINEly located about 167th-st., running from Boulevard to Hudson River, with extensive water fronts, a bargain. Maps at our office.

POTTER BROTHERS, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTHWEST CORNER of 33d-st. and 2d-av.; also the two-story brick house, being the tenth house west of Boulevard-place, on north side of 69th-st. Apply to ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front house No. 140 East 57th-st., two doors east of Lexington-av., in fine order, 18¾x45 feet; lot 100 feet; early possession. Price, $22,000. Apply at the house, or at No. 6 Burling-slip.

$35,000.—FIRST HOUSE EAST of Madison-av., in 44th-st.; is one of the best houses of the size ever offered in this market; is well worth the attention of any one wishing a superb house; open from 8 to 5.

A FINE PROPERTY OF NINE ACRES, on 10th-av., Broadway and 11th-av., (Boulevard,) near 180th-st.; also, plots, 2 to 40 acres, same vicinity, and fine residences, 1 to 5 acres, 130th to 190th sts., bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

THIRD-AV. LOTS FOR SALE.—ENtire front on west side, between 69th and 70th sts. Apply only to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

BOULEVARD.—SEVENTEEN LOTS ON New-av., corner of 10th-av., near Washington Heights; bargain, $13,000. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 3 Pine-st.

CALL AT MY OFFICE AND GET A printed real estate list of the property I have for sale, or have it sent by mail free. EDMUND H. MARTINE, 6th-av., corner 32d-st.

BOULEVARD—RESIDENCE, STABLE, &C., with about eight acres sloping to Hudson River; magnificent views; also others. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 26 WEST 36TH-ST.—FOR SALE—Furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession if desired; very pretty, and perfect order. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BOULEVARD.—FROM ONE TO FORTY acres in this City, above 155th-st., for sale at bargains, improved and unimproved. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE high-stoop four-story house, No. 167 West 34th-st.; lot 21x50x75. Inquire of the owner on the premises. Price $36,000. Terms easy.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60 and extension, near St. James' Hotel; others, $15,000 to $50,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR CASH—EIGHTEEN LOTS in one plot on the Boston road, between the Harlem Bridge and 5th-st., Morrisania, by GEORGE CALDWELL, at Marsh & Co.'s, No. 2 Vesey-st.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., SOUTHEAST corner 10th-av., four lots, graded, for sale by HAMILTON E. TOWLE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

BOULEVARD.—FROM 38 TO 40 LOTS ON the Boulevard, and fronting on the Harlem River; high ground. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH—EIGHTEEN LOTS in one plot on the Boston road, between the Harlem Bridge and 5th-st., Morrisania, by GEORGE CALDWELL, at Marsh & Co.'s, No. 2 Vesey-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—A THREE OR FOUR-story high-stoop first-class brick or brown-stone house, furnished or unfurnished, desirably located, below 42d-st. and between 3d and 8th avs., at about $20,000. Address, with full particulars, HOWARD, Box No. 3,345 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—HOUSES TO RENT AND FOR sale for customers; prompt attention given. MORRILL & CO., No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 13.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a large, nicely furnished room, fire, gas, &c., on second floor, to one or two gentlemen, with or without breakfast, on reasonable terms. Address W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—A commodious suite of rooms, with or without private table. Also, a single front room, with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON-st.—We wish to let three handsomely-furnished rooms to single gentlemen, with or without breakfast. No moving in May.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board, for families and single gentlemen.

BOARD.—GOOD BOARD AND GOOD ROOMS can be had on reasonable terms at No. 86 West Warren-st., South Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MADE BY THE BEST CITY MAKERS. R. SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on MONDAY, March 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 77 University-place, between 13th and 14th sts., elegant household furniture, Axminster, Wilton and Brussels carpets, rosewood and black walnut suites, cabinet bedstead, consol table, elegant parlor suites, bookcases, etageres, &c., &c.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, furnished house, containing five bedrooms, bath, water-closet, kitchen, and a laundry, parlor and sitting-room; plenty shade and small fruit, two large vegetable gardens; within ten minutes' walk of depot; half hour's ride of New-York by two railroad lines; possession at once. Apply to FRANCIS J. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO RENT FOR $1,200—A LARGE HOUSE with seventeen rooms, good out buildings, greenhouse and eleven acres of land upon the banks of the Hudson, at Edgewater, near Fort Lee, N. J.; beautiful lawn with fine trees, fine garden, with large quantities of fruit; splendid view of the river; a very desirable place, and cheap. G. K. SHERIDAN, No. 9 College-place.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (HAMILTON PARK.)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A first-class brick house, with 18 rooms and modern improvements, on the east bank of the Hudson, one hour by rail from New-York City; extensive view. For further particulars address G., Box No. 11 Hastings-upon-Hudson.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., WITHIN ten minutes' walk of the depot, a house containing eight rooms, water and gas, good cellar and attic; rent, $450 per year. For further particulars address G. W. K., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, 15 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry, Nos. 3 and 8 Belmont-place; rent $480. Apply at No. 308 West-st., Troy steamers office.

TO RENT FOR $1,000—A GOOD HOUSE, barn and outbuildings in Jamaica, with ten acres of land, good garden and a great variety of choice fruit; railroad fare, 10 cents. Address Post Office, Box No. 334.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT LENox, Mass., either for six months or one year, completely furnished and very favorably situated. For further particulars inquire at No. 41 East 10th-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 140 West 4th-st.; also the store (five story and cellar) No. 357 Washington-st. Apply to ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

TO RENT—NO. 99 EAST 60TH-ST., 4 S. B. S., $2,400; No. 103 East 60th-st., 4 s. b. s., $2,200; south side of 78th-st., 3 s. b. s., near 4th-av., $1,400. R. WILLIAMSON, President Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

NOTICE.

The Elegant and Extensive
WAREHOUSES, OFFICES AND CELLARS
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
At Their Depot, St. John's Park,
TO RENT.

The property contains twenty large warehouses, entirely fire-proof, with steam elevators, together with fifteen commodious cellars, nine feet in height, finished in the most substantial manner.

For terms and further particulars apply on the premises, corner of Varick and Laight streets, second floor, to

JAMES A. SUYDAM.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier,
Times Office.

TO LET—FRONTING ON BROADWAY, AND between John-st. and Maiden-lane, a first-class office on second story; size 43x26, with a lofty ceiling. It is admirably suited for the jewelry business, being now occupied by several wealthy firms in that trade; or it is excellently situated for an insurance office, or other business demanding the advantages of space, excellent light and the best location in the City. Also, smaller offices on the same floor. Apply to T. G. HUSZAK, No. 180 Broadway, Room No. 16.

TO LET.—NOS. 312 AND 314 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, a large store, 40 feet front, 80 feet deep, three large plate-glass windows, fitted up for the clothing business; fixtures can be bought cheap, or store rented without to a good tenant; also two small brown-stone stores and dwellings on Fulton-av. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

TO LET—TWO FINE LOFTS AND HALF loft, having good light, with steam power if desired, in the first-class marble building, No. 75 John-st.; water, gas and all the modern conveniences; rent low; possession May 1, 1869. Apply to
W. N. DICKINSON & CO., No. 75 John-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE years, whole or part of 50 vacant lots on 36th and 37th sts., with bulkhead and water-front on North River; 37th-st. is graded and curbed, with a pier at foot recently rebuilt. Apply to W. H. WEBB, No. 200 Lewis-st., or No. 54 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND WELL-LIGHTed basement No. 37 William-st., recently occupied by the United States Lloyds. Apply, in the building, to BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts., 43x100. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, 54 Wall-st., second story, front office.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE BROWN-stone front store No. 287 Hudson-st., in a good business location, near Spring-st. and Spring-st. Market.

TO LET—THE CELLAR, FIRST AND SECond floors, with lofts, in building No. 114 Pearl-st. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHIS, Jr., No. 83 Nassau-st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET—Three splendid stores near Broome-st. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, A SUITE of offices well adapted for a society. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

One of the best-located properties in this place will be offered for sale at auction, at 3 o'clock on MONDAY, March 1, 1869; terms easy. For further particulars apply to WM. JACOBUS, Montclair, N. J. Morris and Essex Railroad trains at 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.

Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.

HALSTED & STILES,
Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BABYlon, L. I.—For sale, sixty lots, 50x150 each, immediately surrounding the South Side Railroad depot; the most eligible location in the village for dwellings or general business purposes. Also a country seat with five acres; complete in every respect; within half a mile of the village; terms to suit or will exchange for Brooklyn property; time to Babylon via South Side Railroad one hour and a half. Apply to SELAH C. SMITH, Babylon, L. I., or Box No. 136 Brooklyn Post Office.

FOR SALE—AT EDGEWATER, S. I., ONE hour from Wall-st.—An elegant residence, with fourteen acres land; house has every convenience; hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; completely furnished; piano, billiard table; in fact, ready for immediate occupancy; stable very complete; three horses, four carriages, cow, poultry, &c.; 278 fruit trees, with good vegetable and flower garden; price $26,000; no agents. FAY BROTHERS, No. 62 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

HYDE PARK, ON THE HUDSON.—Hotel for sale, furnished or unfurnished. This is a good stand, and is doing a paying business. It is offered in consequence of the death of the proprietor. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of SIMEON SIMMONS, Executor, No. 8 Ferry-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE TWO-STORY COTtage, with extension, on Grove-st., Jersey City; handy to all the ferries; $7,500. Call at 3 P. M., Room No. 24, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—FOR CASH—EIGHTEEN LOTS in one plot on the Boston road, between the Harlem Bridge and 5th-st., Morrisania, by GEORGE CALDWELL, at Marsh & Co.'s, No. 2 Vesey-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVen that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.

Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BOOK PUBLISHERS, OR PERsons desiring a lucrative business, I will sell the copyright, plates, and choice illustrations of that new and invaluable book, *The Natural Wealth of California*. Apply to JAMES H. FISH, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

VELOCIPEDE.—THE CELEBRATED VElocipede known in Europe as the "Rantoone" can be seen at Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st. State rights for sale.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
THE GREATEST OPERATIC TRIUMPH
YET ACHIEVED IN AMERICA.
Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU
TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) 107TH REPRESENTATION.
TUESDAY, 108TH REPRESENTATION IN NEW-YORK
of Offenbach's famous
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
which will be produced with its great and unrivaled cast, and great splendor of mise en scene, with ROSE BELL, LESCLAUZAS, RIZARELLI, CLEMENTINE, GUERETTI, CARRIER, BECKERS, GABEL, Gendarmes, his original role, PITOU; BURGOIN, GOBY, PETIT, MUSSEY.
WEDNESDAY, MATINEE, FLEUR DE THE.
No evening performance on Wednesday, the Theatre Francais being wanted for the preparation of the Carnival Ball, which will take place on THURSDAY EVENING.
On Thursday evening, Mr. Grau's Company will perform in Hartford—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. CARRIER.
In active preparation, LA VIE PARISIENNE.
After 9½ o'clock, admission half price.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
MATINEE—WEDNESDAY.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 1 o'clock. Doors open at 12½ o'clock.
FLEUR DE THE MATINEE,
which will be performed with the same great cast and splendor of mise en scene as in the evening.
On the matinee, admission to all parts of the house, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Seats in private box, $1 50.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., next to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
On MONDAY, March 1, and EVERY EVENING, appearance of the new vocalist,
MISS JENNIE KIMBALL,
who will make her debut in
JENNY LIND.
Great success of
POCAHONTAS,
greeted nightly by
CROWDED HOUSES,
with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT.
On MONDAY, March 8, will be produced, after archæological preparation, a GRAND SHAKESPEAREAN SIMPLIFICATION, to be called
MUCH ADO ABOUT
A MERCHANT OF VENICE,
in which Mr. Brougham will have an irreverent shy at Shylock, for the first time.

GRAND BALL
OF THE
OLD GUARD,
Composed of the old members of the
LIGHT GUARD
AND
CITY GUARD.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, April 6, 1869.
Tickets $5, admitting a gentleman and lady.
Extra ladies' tickets, $2.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR DR. Cuyler's Church, on the hill in South Oxford-st., a beautiful three-story house and lot, with French roof, containing all the modern improvements, and built by days' work in the best manner, of Gothic design, with fine dining-room on the parlor floor; has just been repaired and decorated in elegant style, without regard to cost, at an expense of nearly $4,000, and is in perfect order; the location is unsurpassed and street paved with Belgian pavement; possession on or before the 1st of May; terms liberal. For permits and full particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, on Washington-av., near Lafayette; convenient to Prospect Park; grounds 50x210; house double, 45x45, three stories, Mansard roof, wide hall, wainscoted to second story, and contains every modern improvement, including billiard-room, two bath-rooms, four water closets and burglar alarm; fine brick stable on rear, in Hamilton-st. Address Box No. 2,512 Post Office, or inquire of WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 74 Cedar-st., or No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—$15,000—AN ELegant and substantial three-story frame dwelling, 22x35, with extension, 13x16, and plot of ground consisting of four lots, tastefully laid out; house has all improvements; neighborhood unquestionably first-class. Apply on the premises, De Kalb-av., second house northeast of Tompkins-av., or to H. H. HOOPER, at Haines Brothers' piano-forte warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—STORE PROPERTY AT AUCtion.—A Desirable investment.—Three-story store on the south side of Atlantic-av., 180 ft. west of Underhill-av., will be sold by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, TUESDAY, March 2. The store is three-story, brick, in splendid order, with every improvement, and is near the projected entrance to Prospect Park.

FOR SALE—A NICE THREE-STORY BRICK, brown-stone basement and sub-cellar house and lot 20x50x100; house has 17 rooms, 3 water-closets, modern improvements; $1,500 rent. Price $11,500. Convenient walk to ferry or to five car routes. Call at basement No. 64 Bergen-st., below Hoyt-st.

$6,000.—NEAT COTTAGE, 20x30, with two-story extension, 12x20, all filled in with brick; nine rooms, front and back stairs; with two lots, each 25x100; large poultry house; Monroe-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Apply from 9 to 12 A. M., to W. A. FITCH, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, Mar. 20, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, CUTTING,
Will leave SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 25,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Mar. 4
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........Mar. 11
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS..........Mar. 18
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS..........March 10
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN..........March 30
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known sidewheel steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES..........NELSON..SATURDAY, March 6
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE..SATURDAY, March 13
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, CROWELL, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15.

Bills of lading signed to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail March 11.

AMUSEMENTS.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY,
to witness
THE GREATEST BURLESQUE ACTRESS
of the time,
ELISE HOLT,
and her charming troupe, with a
DOUBLE COMEDY COMPANY,
and the
RIGL SISTERS, BETTY and EMILY.
Byron's last and greatest burlesque,
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.,
and a
CAPITAL FARCE.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
Box office open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL—SUNDAY CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS..........DIRECTOR
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS EXTRA, 25 CENTS.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, FEB. 28, AT 8,
FOURTEENTH GRAND CONCERT.
The following array of artists will appear, together with
THEO. THOMAS'
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,
MME. E. GUERETTI, Soprano,
(by kind permission of Mr. J. Grau,)
MR. AUGUST ARNOLD, Pianist,
(his first appearance.)
MR. OTTO SINGER, Accompanist.

1. Overture, "Magic Flute"..........Mozart
2. Allegretto, 7th Symphony..........Beethoven
3. Concerto, G minor, Op. 25..........Mendelssohn
4. Ave Maria..........Gounod
For Soprano, Solo Violins, Piano and Organ.
5. Reign, seliger Geister und Furientanz, Orpheus..........Gluck
6. Overture, "Robespierre"..........Littolff
7. Grand Polonaise, A flat..........Chopin
8. Træumerei, by particular request..........Schumann
9. Aria, Dragon de Villars..........Maillart
10. Grand Polonaise, Struensee..........Meyerbeer

IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, GRAND CONCERT.
Mrs. ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, Contralto.
Mrs. ARNOLD, Pianist.
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Tenor.
Mr. ARNOLD, Violinist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
MENDELSSOHN ORCHESTRAL UNION.
Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, Mr. H. B. DODWORTH, Conductors, and
Mr. J. LEVY,
the great Cornet Soloist.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
AND AT BOTH THE MATINEES,
will be presented a singularly
BRILLIANT AND VARIED PROGRAMME,
which will be found to comprise
MORE STRIKING FEATURES OF
RARE AND REMARKABLE MERIT
than have ever been combined in any similar entertainment in Europe or America. The great Spanish aerialists,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
whose unparalleled performances are received on every occasion with
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM,
will appear at every entertainment in their
NOVEL AND ASTOUNDING FEATS
UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE!
DASHING BAREBACK EQUITATION
BY MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND.
MAGNIFICENT FOUR-HORSE ACT
BY MR. ROBERT STICKNEY.
GRAND BAREBACK STEEPLE-CHASE ACT
BY THE GREAT MELVILLE AND INFANT SON.
THE UNEQUALED TROUPE OF
RIDERS, CLOWNS, GYMNASTS AND ACROBATS IN SCENES OF EXCITING INTEREST.

"THE COMING VELOCIPEDE" for the first-class going man is TOWLE'S "MUSTANG," visible and for sale at No. 78 Cedar-st.

LECTURES.

LECTURES AND EXAMINATION PAPERS.

By E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.,
Author of "Lessons on the Liturgy," "Lyra Hellenica," Manuals of "Greek and Latin Composition," "Civil Law," "Political Science," "Moral Philosophy," &c.

Dr. H. continues to instruct College Students and Teachers in the higher University subjects, Classical and English, by correspondence.

He is also prepared to deliver, or supply MS. copies of, lectures on these subjects, viz.: 1. A course of lectures on Church History, from "The First Planting in Britain," to "The Reformation,"—7 lectures.

This course was delivered in Boston in 1861, and again in 1862, in the presence, and with the approval, of a large number of the clergy.

2. A course on PHILOLOGY. 3. A course on MORAL PHILOSOPHY. 4. Three lectures recently composed, and embodying his published views, on the PRESENT STATE OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN AMERICA, and the *alterations and reforms required in Schools and Universities to meet the urgent wants of the age.*

Address Dr. H., care of Messrs. Styles & Cash, Stationers, 8th-av., near 14th-st.

JOHN B. GOUGH

Will lecture on *Habit*, at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, March 1, 1869, for the benefit of Spring-st. Sabbath School. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1. Tickets may be had at Fowler & Wells', No. 389 Broadway; Carters', No. 530 Broadway; Randolph's, Broadway and 9th-st.; Terry's, No. 19 Union-square; Union Dime Savings Bank, No. 396 Canal-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

PROTESTANTISM—IS IT A FAILURE? A lecture by T. P. NICHOLS at Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, MONDAY EVENING, March 1. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET,
A COMPLETE LIBRARY OF MODERN MUSIC FOR VOICE AND PIANO-FORTE.
Selection of seven new waltzes, &c., by Johann Strauss..........50c.
Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream"..........50c.
Claribel and Balfe's Eighteen Songs..........50c.
Grande Duchesse, Barbe-Bleue and other Quadrilles, arranged for two performers..........50c.
Any work mailed on receipt of price. Catalogues free.
BOOSEY & CO.,
No. 644, over Savings Bank, Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 486 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money allowed if purchased.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, cheap, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD LINE.
$11 TO WASHINGTON AND RETURN.
Special excursion tickets at the above rates, good only in special trains, will be issued to those who desire to attend the
INAUGURATION OF GEN. GRANT
on the 4th of March next.
Special trains will leave foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, TUESDAY, March 2, following the 8:40 P. M. train; WEDNESDAY, March 3, following the 8:40 A. M. and 8:40 P. M. trains. These trains will stop at Newark, Elizabeth and Rahway.
Tickets for sale at foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York; at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway; also, at depot, Jersey City, and stations at Market-st., Newark, and at Elizabeth and Rahway.
F. WOLCOTT JACKSON, Gen'l Sup't.
F. W. RANKIN, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
FEB. 22, 1869.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
ERIE BUILDINGS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1869.

On and after March 8, the Erie Railway Company will run the Express over the entire line of their routes, as the United States Express will cease to run on that date over the various roads and branches owned by this Company. The route includes the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western Railways, together with all their branches, making a direct line of communication between New-York and Cincinnati, embracing every station on the lines. Bullion, specie, money packages and valuables will be placed in the charge of reliable and experienced messengers.

Drafts for collection forwarded to destination and returns promptly made.

Express matter of every kind forwarded as fast and as safely as by any other Express Company. Shippers guaranteed for all loss and damage by the Erie Railway Company.

Offices—No. 20 Park-place, and Provost-st., Jersey City.
JAY GOULD, President.
G. A. FULLER, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
KELLOGG.
TO-MORROW, (Monday,) March 1,
NINTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
FAUST,
With the following unprecedented cast:
MARGHERITA..Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
SIEBEL..........Mme. ROSA CELLINI
FAUST..........Herr HABELMANN
(who will SING IN "ITALIAN" for the FIRST TIME.)
VALENTIN..........Sig. ORLANDINI
and
MEPHISTOPHELES..........Sig. ANTONUCCI
CONDUCTOR..........MAX MARETZEK.
In the Kirmess scene,
Miles. WESMEAL and ZUCCOLI.
WEDNESDAY, March 3,
Second Appearance this Season of
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
in Rossini's charming Comic Opera,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
FRIDAY, March 5, by request,
MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
L'AFRICAINE.
SATURDAY, March 6, AT 1 P. M.,
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE.
Seats now for sale at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.
GRAND BAL D'OPERA, EASTER TUESDAY, March 30.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
will be presented that charming creation of Shakespeare's fancy,
MUCH ADO
ABOUT NOTHING.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. POLK, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. MATTHEWS, Mr. MILTON, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. CASHIN, Mr. MELTON, Mr. DALLIMORE, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. WARD, Mr. QUIGLEY, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Mrs. L. DALLIMORE, Miss C. SPIER, Miss DAY, &c., &c.
The scene is laid at Messina, about the middle of the Sixteenth Century.
MUSIC, SCENERY AND DRESSES ALL NEW.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON his last new Comedy, entitled
"SCHOOL."
This play, by the gifted author of "Ours" and "Caste," is in preparation.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Fourth week of
EDWIN BOOTH,
in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET;
MISS MARY McVICKER,
MISS FANNY MORANT,
MR. MARK SMITH,
MR. D. W. WALLER,
and
MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
ROMEO AND JULIET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1.
SATURDAY EVENING,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS
as
NARCISSE.
Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.
Other plays are in the course of elaborate preparation and will be produced during the season.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
400 400 400 400 400 400
400 HUMPTY DUMPTY'S 400
400 FOUR HUNDREDTH FALL 400
400 "OFF THE WALL," 400
400 TO AUDIENCES THAT NEVER 400
FALL OFF AT ALL.
400 SECOND VOLUME. SECOND VOLUME. 400
HUMPTY DUMPTY. | Four hundredth time—and for hundreds of times more, | GEO. L. FOX.
400 PANTALOON, (the same time-honored) C. K. FOX. 400
FUNNY TRICKS, FUNNY EFFECTS,
400 FUNNY DOINGS, FUNNY CARICATURES. 400
THE ARTISTIC MLLE. SANGALI.
400 SIG. COSTA'S UNIQUE BALLETS. 400
MATCHLESS TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
400 400 400 400 400 400

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR PRICES.
CROWDED HOUSES CROWDED HOUSES
of the
ELITE AND INTELLIGENCE
of the
METROPOLIS.
GLORIOUS BILL THIS WEEK.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME,
ACROBATS, BALLADS,
BALLETS, COMICS,
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DAY.
THE SPECTACULAR, BURLESQULAR, EXTRAVAGANZACULAR
THE HORSE MARINES.
THE HORSE MARINES.
First appearance of
THE GREAT NICKLE,
The most wonderful wizard of
the nineteenth century.
The ludicrous
Comic Military Pantomime,
THE YOUNG RECRUIT.
THE YOUNG RECRUIT.
MAFFIT and BARTHOLOMEW.
THE CARLE BROTHERS.
THE GRAND BALLET.
THE MATCHLESS BONFANTI.
THE COMIC RAYNOR.
THE DASHWOOD SISTERS.
ROBERT GREEN.
SHERIDAN and MACK.
POPULAR PRICES.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved Orchestra Circle..........25 cents extra.
Reserved Orchestra Chairs..........50 cents extra.
Seats secured six days in advance
At the Box Office.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
FOURTH WEEK AND DECIDED TRIUMPH OF THE GREAT BURLESQUE,
PLUTO. PLUTO. PLUTO.
Unequivocally transcendent in point of Artistic Elegance, Mirth-provoking Dialogues, Magnificent Wardrobe, Superb Scenery and Transformation.
The charming ALICE DUNNING as ORPHEUS, whose superior and attractive abilities have won for her the title of THE QUEEN OF BURLESQUE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Postponement of the SEVEN DWARFS for ONE WEEK. IMMENSE NOVELTIES FOR SIX NIGHTS. SENORITA SANGRINO, the greatest FEMALE GYMNAST ALIVE ON THE TRAPEZE. HERCULES LIBBY, Cannon-Ball Performer and Ventriloquist. PUNCH AND JUDY. FOOTMARKS IN THE SNOW. DOG OF THE PIRATE SHIP. MATINEE SATURDAY.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE BEAUtiful and charming comedienne,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
since her brilliant engagement in London and the principal English cities,
AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE,
on the 8th March, in a new play, written expressly for her by C. S. Cheltham, Esq., and called
"THE SHADOW OF A CRIME,"
and the great Reignolds' specialty, the delightful comedietta of
"RICHELIEU AT SIXTEEN."
During her recent engagement at the Boston Theatre, Miss Reignolds had great success in "The Shadow of a Crime," and Press as well as public were emphatic in their indorsements.
WHAT THE PAPERS SAID.
"Undoubtedly equal to the best of the many sensation plays produced of late." "The plot is really ingenious, and it is impossible not to be interested in its story. The audience was large, intent and rife in its enthusiasm." "There can be no doubt that the drama is sure of a decided success." "Of absorbing interest, the plot is exceedingly ingenious." "Destined to hold a place on the stage for many years." "It is of decided interest. The plot is ingenious, but not too complicated."
BOX SHEET OPEN MARCH 1, AND SEATS MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 BROADWAY.
The funniest entertainment in the world. Birch, Wambold, Bernard and Backus, San Francisco Minstrels. The people scream at the new burlesque of
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES,
Or, "TIS SWEET FOR OUR COUNTRY TO DYE."
In all their Characteristic Songs and Dances, by SIX HEALTHY BLONDES and FOUR PERSIAN YOUTHS WITH TINY FEET.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
Bryant's Minstrels. | SHYLOCK. | The Gendarmes.
Bryant's Minstrels. | SHYLOCK. | Les Miserables.
Britton's Blondes. | Africa's Blacks. | BRYANT'S
Britton's Blondes. | Africa's Blacks. | MINSTRELS.
Unsworth, | BLACK CHEMIST. | Nelse Seymour,
Eugene. | BLACK CHEMIST. | Monroe Dempster.
Rockefeller, Grier, Dickson, Boniface, Crosby, Hogan, Hughes.
Bryant's Minstrels, | 14th-st. | DAN BRYANT.

ALL YE MASQUERADERS SHOULD see the March number of NICK NAX! Only ten cents.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE lot-owners of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March next, at 12½ o'clock, to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.
FEB. 26, 1869.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, } Principals.
C. C. CURTISS, }

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEdict's Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., commences its next half-yearly term Feb. 8. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
THOS. G. SHRIVER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTING REPRESENTAtion through American School Institute, for Spring Term, should apply now; application form sent on demand. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

A LADY WISHES TO INTRODUCE a governess of superior attainments to [illegible] [illegible] family. One wishing to obtain such [illegible] [illegible] No. [illegible] West [illegible]

THE GAS NUISANCE.

Testimony of the President of the Metropolitan Company, Engineers of the Manhattan and the New-York Companies, and of Dr. Harris—The Promises and the Performances of the Company—Deadly Effect of the Odors Evolved—Final Decision to be Rendered by the Board of Health on Monday.

In the matter of the application of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company for a modification of the order of the Board of Health which declares the method of the manufacture of gas in use by that Company to be a public nuisance, on account of odors and gases evolved, deleterious to the health of the community, and directing them to stop their business unless the offensiveness complained of shall be abated, the hearing before S. C. HAWLEY was yesterday concluded. Ex-Judge H. C. VANVORST appeared for the Gas Company, and GEO. S. HASTINGS for the Board of Health.

The first witness called by Mr. Vanvorst was *Oscar Zollikoffer*, President of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company. He testified that the works of the Company at the foot of West Forty-second-street had been in operation five and a half years; their district included all that part of the City lying between Thirty-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets; they used what is known as the dry-lime process of purification of gas; no other process was in use to his knowledge at the time the Company went into operation. In answer to the question, "What, if any, efforts have your Company made to remove the effete lime after it has been used to purify the gas?" witness stated, We have engaged boats, as I promised Prof. Chandler I would six months ago, to which the spent lime is transferred, when the hatches are closed, and it is removed over to Jersey, where we have dumping grounds; that we mean to continue until another method is adopted for purification; our Company has no preference for the dry-lime process over any other; we desire to get the best, whether it is the lime process or the oxide of iron—that which is best for the purification of the gas, and which at the same time will allow it to retain its illuminating power.

Q.—Since this proceeding has been pending before the Board of Health, have you done anything to ascertain what are the processes of purification in use in Europe? A.—We sent out a chemist, who was recommended to us very highly, in October last for that purpose; he has just returned, having visited the principal gas-works in Great Britain, France and Germany; we did this with the intention of immediately adopting the method which he should report in favor of, should it be approved by the Board of Health; a large share of witness' time had been of late taken up in extending the works of the Company and in making improvements and repairs; there had been a special pressure on the Company this year from the increased consumption of gas in the district; they had been compelled to build more retorts and additional gas-holders; a committee, consisting of three members, had been appointed by the Company with full powers to introduce improvements in the method of purifying gas, and with instructions to introduce immediately some improved system of purification, with especial reference to the removal of the offensiveness complained of; they had employed a French chemist, Milachon, in reference to this matter, who had instituted experiments upon the effete lime, which, upon a small scale, had been very successful; next week they would try it on a large scale, with prospects of the best results; by it the sulphur was taken out and crystalized.

Q.—Is your Company in good faith now engaged in the work of so purifying the gas as to get rid of all offensive odors? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Col. Hastings is under the impression that you are acting on the Fabian principle of delay? A.—No. Sir. Witness was, himself, in favor of the iron process, but thought it should be supplemented by hydrate of lime, one layer; had seen the process in use by the Manhattan Company—the deodorizer that the fouled air from the effete lime in the secondary process passed through; Prof. Chandler had told witness he was not satisfied with that, as it was simply carrying the bad odors from one place to anothe; writness claimed that the odors arising from the Metropolitan works were not offensive to the neighborhood where they were situated; from the four blocks around them no complaint had been made; Dr. Stone had told him that in two years but two complaints had been made.

Mr. Hastings inquired if, during the process of ventilation of effete lime at the Metropolitan Gas Works, a strong and pervading stench was not produced? Witness responded that such was the fact, immediately upon the opening of the purifiers; but this did not continue for more than half an hour; the stench did not extend two blocks, except in very damp weather; the amount of business of that Company was small as compared with the Manhattan. Witness complained that the gas works had to suffer in reputation from smells that come from a bone-boiling establishment in the vicinity; had known of the improvement in use at the Manhattan Works for about eighteen months; did not think the adoption of that process would be satisfactory to the Board of Health.

Q.—Do you know of any reason, aside from that, why your Company might not adopt it? A.—Except that we are very crowded for room, and it is unstable, sliding ground there; it would be very difficult to make a high tower there, sixty feet high, such as was in use by the Manhattan Company; supposed they could obtain the ground; did not wish to adopt the process in use by the New-York Gas Company—the oxide of iron process—because he did not consider it had proved a success; Mr. Adams, the President of the New-York Company, had advised witness in August last not to adopt it, as it did not furnish a uniform quality of gas; no experiments had been instituted by the Company since the order of the Board of Health was issued on the 14th of July last, except those to which reference had been made in testimony of witness; the name of the chemist who was sent to Europe was Schussler; he resided in this City; the French chemist, Milachon, who had been making experiments, was first employed by the Company three weeks ago; one box of effete lime was emptied every second day, and next week, as fast as the boxes were emptied, the Company would try the new process; at the present time the effete lime was not exposed to the atmosphere more than five minutes in getting it aboard the boats; about two hours' time would be occupied in transferring all the refuse lime from the purifying boxes to the boats; adopted the plan of carrying away the effete lime in boats, five days ago; sent the offensive material to Bull's Head, N. J.

In this connection the following resolutions, passed at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company, held on the 24th of February, 1869, were offered in evidence:

Resolved, That it is and always was the sense of this Board that the process of the manufacture and purification of gas in use by this Company, should be such as to avoid all just ground of complaint on the part of the Board of Health, or of any citizen of New-York, referring to a memorial presented by this Board to the Board of Health Aug. 17, 1868.

Resolved, That a Committee of three members of this Board be appointed with authority and power to put in operation, as soon as can be done, a judicious system of purification, which shall be an improvement on the Company's present method. That in carrying out this resolution such Committee are empowered to adopt such improved system of purification as will prove satisfactory, and to apply the same at the Company's works as soon as can be done.

Resolved, That in considering such improvement the Committee be governed by the two principal objects, to give the best and purest quality of gas to consumers, and manufactured and purified in such manner, under the most recent and best methods, and so as to be attended with the least possible offence or annoyance to the public.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Board of Health.

Resolved, That THOMAS T. BRADLEY, DAVID H. MCALPIN, and ROBERT H. ARKENBURGH constitute such Committee.

It may not be improper to add that these resolutions in their sanitary bearings embody the action which it was understood the Company promised to take months ago, and in consequence of which proceedings against them for the time being were discontinued by the Board of Health. It now turns out that it is only five days since they commenced removing the fouled lime by boats instead of allowing all the noxious odors from the fouled lime to mingle with and contaminate the atmosphere of the neighborhood.

Jesse Lissenden, engineer at the works of the Manhattan Gaslight Company, was called by the Board of Health, and testified that he had been employed in that capacity for said Company for fifteen years; was familiar with their process of purification; it was the dry lime process; they ventilated the effete lime, oxidized the foul gases that remained in the lime, and which had been absorbed by it from the gas during the process of purification; a box of lime, as used by them, was about twenty feet square by three and a half feet in depth; twelve of these were used at a time in purifying the gas, which were arranged on bearing bars, and were in use one, two, or three days, according to the amount of sulphur taken up from the coal in the retorts by the gas; the gas forced itself through these boxes of lime, coming out at a pipe; after the lime becomes dirty or "fouled," the cover is taken from one of these boxes, then the exhauster is applied underneath the box; this exhauster may be likened in its motion to a propeller wheel; it is composed of fans, set two or three inches apart all round in the shape of a screw; the diameter of the exhauster is about four feet; it is applied to a box of of the fouled lime for a couple of hours, and propelled by steam at the rate of 800 revolutions per minute; this, of course, makes a vacuum, and air is drawn through the fouled lime, and is carried along to a deodorizer, and thence up a chimney, built for the purpose, sixty feet high; after three "purifications" have passed through the deodorizer the material with which it is charged is renewed; witness did not suppose the lime was entirely inodorous after it had passed through this process, but it was substantially so; this method was introduced on account of the great number of complaints made when they did not use the supplementary process of ventilating the spent lime; the process, so far as he knew, gave general satisfaction; believed it met the end for which it was designed; had sometimes heard the "bosses" in the works complain, since the process was introduced, that everything was not working right; attributed this to some exceptional derangement in the machinery of the exhauster, whereby its revolutions were diminished in speed; did not remember of having heard of any complaints in the neighborhood of bad smells since the Company had introduced the ventilation of lime; in heavy weather odors can be detected in the neighborhood of the works, but this is very seldom; to introduce this method into a gas works no extensive changes need be made; some additional room would be required; the exhauster would take up five or six feet square; then there would have to be an engine, and ground enough whereon to build a deodorizer and chimney—a building twenty or twenty-five feet square; a washer would also be required; there would be no difficulty in putting up the necessary structures in four months; the patent for this process of ventilation was owned by Mr. Farmer; the Company was satisfied with the system.

Peter Cartwright was called by the Board of Health; was practical engineer in the works of the New-York Gas Company; had been thus employed for twenty years; they used the oxide of iron process; the iron ore was obtained from Staten Island, was mixed with iron borings, and ammoniacal liquor was applied to oxidise and prepare it for use; they had used it for ten months; before that time they used the dry lime process; it required very slight changes in the works for a substitution of the iron for the dry lime process; about all that was necessary was new bottoms to the boxes with skids of wood; it would not take five hours to make the change, after those bottoms of the boxes were prepared; with a double set of purifiers, in the change no interruption in the manufacture of gas would take place.

Q.—How does the iron process, as used by your Company, compare with the dry lime process in respect to offensiveness? A.—Our gas-house is now like a bed of roses compared to what it was when we used the lime process; the lime process was very offensive indeed.

Q.—Was it that which led them to the adoption of the iron process? A.—It was, and to comply with the law; there is no offensiveness whatever about the iron process.

Q.—Does the gas manufactured by your Company suffer in illuminating power from the use of the iron method of purification? A.—Some think it does; some think it does not; the Company consider it a success; the opponents of the iron process charge that the illuminating power of the gas is affected; in the matter of economy, I think it will save the Company this year $12,000 in lime alone, and it will save a good deal in the item of labor; in the winter time we used to employ a double set of men under the lime process; I have seen them knocked down by its offensive smell, and have picked them up and carried them out myself; I recollect on one occasion, a cartman was bringing in a load of lime, when he was overpowered and fell over, and the horse and cart would have fallen over upon him had not some of the employes caught him and taken him away. (Some amusement was created by witness including the cart as among what was affected by the offensive fumes.) Witness held a patent on a portion of this process in use by the Manhattan Company.

Elisha Harris, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent of the Metropolitan District, was the last witness; Had given special examination of the subject of the purification of gas with reference to questions of sanitary improvement in cities; sulphuretted hydrogen and sulphide of ammonium were the chief obnoxious gases evolved from the effete lime when exposed to the atmosphere; a large number of accidents proved that sulphuretted hydrogen gas was fatal to life when existing to a certain percentage in the atmosphere; the same thing had been decisively proved by a great number of experiments on animals; again it was proved by observations upon persons who were compelled by their vocations or by accident to breathe sulphuretted hydrogen for any considerable period; experience proved that a small percentage would destroy life; the amount of one per cent. did not necessarily destroy life, but when the percentage had been increased from point to point, animals that had been subjected to it had been killed; according to Hammond, Dupuytzen found that 1-800 of this gas was sufficient to render the atmosphere so poisonous that small birds were killed in a few seconds when subjected to its influence; one part to two hundred and ninety-nine parts of atmospheric air proved fatal to a dog; Chaussier found that one part in two hundred and fifty of air sufficed to kill a horse; on *post-mortem* examination of animals which had been killed by being subjected to sulphuretted hydrogen, the blood was found perfectly dissolved and the blood corpuscles completely broken down; its action, when inhaled in large quantity, appears to be that of a narcotic poison; its effects upon the organism when its action is long-continued in small quantities is certainly injurious; daily exposure to it in small quantities causes extraordinary lassitude, languor of the pulse and defective appetite; Dr. Taylor refers to instances which occurred of poisoning by this gas in the workmen engaged in excavating the Thames Tunnel; by respiring the atmosphere of this place, the strongest men were in a few months rendered extremely weak, and several died; the experiments which have been made show that sulphuretted gases destroy the blood corpuscles, which are recognized as constituting the most essential element in the whole range of the physiological constitution of the living body; the sulphide of ammonium was recognized as being still more destructive of life; after further reference to the obnoxious character of gasses evolved from the fouled lime, witness said that such gasses he believed were often greater in quantity and more deleterious in their effects at a distance of several blocks from gas works than in their immediate vicinity; he had smelt these odors as far eastward as the top of Murray Hill, on Madison-avenue; as far southward as Fourteenth-street, and very frequently at the junction of Broadway and West Forty-second-street, where he resided; had traced these odors to their source in the gas works; on one occasion he traced them, beginning at Thirtieth-street and Broadway, and in company with a member of the Board of Health, found that they proceeded from a heap of foul lime which had been exposed by the Metropolitan Gaslight Company; the hematocrystalline is the last ingredient in the blood which undergoes putrefaction; its stability is the main factor in the stability of life; this quality is perhaps mainly the result of the power which it possesses of taking up oxygen from the air and yielding it again to other matter in contact; hematocrystalline combines readily and more pertinaciously than with oxygen with a number of these gases evolved from effete lime; a diminution of this substance in the body constitutes the disease termed "chlorosis" or "anæmia."

The testimony will go before the Board of Health at their meeting to-morrow, for their action.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27—1 P. M.

Consols, closed at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds firmer at 83. Stocks quiet; Erie, 25¾; Illinois, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 32.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 27—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 74s. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27.

Spirits Turpentine, 33s. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, Feb. 27.

COTTON—The market is nominal and unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Feb. 27—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 86 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 27—Evening.

The Bourse closed quiet; Rentes, 71f.27c.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27—Evening.

Sugars closed at 29s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12, Dutch Standard, afloat. Tallow, 45s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 27—Evening.

Petroleum closed dull and unchanged.

HAVRE, Saturday, Feb. 27—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed firmer at 141f. ℔ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, and 142f. for Low Middlings, afloat.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 27—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	S. E.	Raining	40
Portland	W.	Clear	32
Boston	S. W.	Clear	32
New-York	W.	Clear	28
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	30
Wilmington	S. W.	Clear	30
Washington	W.	Clear	32
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	42
Richmond	N. W.	Clear	29
Augusta	W.	Clear	51
Charleston	N. N. W.	Clear	55
Oswego	W.	Snowing	30
Buffalo	N. W.	Clear	13
Pittsburg	—	Cloudy	16
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	8
Louisville	N. W.	Clear	15
Mobile	S. W.	Clear	44
New-Orleans	N.	Hazy	49
Key West	N.	Clear	66
Havana	N. E.	Cloudy	76

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 27—*In steamship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool*—Misses Agnes and Elizabeth Hamilton, Mrs. Watkins, W. R. Bliss and wife, C. W. Blanchard, Joseph Moore, John Hunter, T. L. Burnett, Theo. Atwater, J. S. Fearon, T. N. Boyd, Mr. Oldershaw, Mrs. Oldershaw, Mr. Hutchieson, Le Conte Henri Conrad Trycinski, Rev. Father Van Derborn.

FEB. 27—*In steamship Virginia, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. H. Leslie, J. B. Cummings, Jacob Sutter, F. Bartoli, and others in the steerage.

FEB. 27—*In steamship India, for Glasgow*—Miss H. C. Wiley, Miss Margaret Cushing, Mrs. Simons, Mr. Ind, Mrs. Ind and 3 children, Rush R. Shippen and friend, Joseph Shippen, Samuel Carshy, Samuel Rail, Henry C. Young, James Mollison, Wm. Mollison, Matthew Mollison, James Robb, Miss Jane Robb and servant, Capt. Mecham, Miss Catherine Hunt, David Bradley, N. E. Stoops, and others in the steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Mrs. B. Sichel and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Beckwith, Miss A. D. Beckwith, Miss R. Bullock, T. F. Swift, J. Henry Taylor, Robert Barkley, William Barkley, Mrs. Sparrow, Miss E. Williams, Mrs. Mary Reily, A. A. Menard, Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Archer, Mrs. E. J. Brown, Geo. A. Brown, M. F. Plant, A. Foster, M. Marburg, Julius Diamant, E. Dickens, Wm. P. Mida, A. W. Wylly, H. H. Keator.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Clark, Mrs. A. J. Mathews and son, E. F. Bird, C. S. Osborne and wife, Miss F. Osborne, Mrs. A. Tannehill, S. W. Kissam, J. H. Tower and wife, Miss E. Dodd, W. Dodd and wife, Miss Bloodgood, Dr. J. M. Green, J. C. Crane, Mrs. J. R. McClean, R. Davis, C. E. Burns.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 27—*In steamship Samaria, from Liverpool*—Thomas Perkins, Charles Clift and wife. Capt. W. H. Schwap, L. Stockwell, J. L. Roff, J. Greenhalgh, Martin Bogg, A. G. Gill, W. F. Milton, John Tyrer, Mr. Clift, wife and 2 children, W. D. Sloane, W. H. Cromwell, Miss Mary Gebhard, Charles Nichols, J. Grose, Mrs. Rebecca Wellot, Miss Lucy Tams, P. Johnstone, Edward Gebhard, David Arnott, J. Scheidt, J. Rosenthal, P. Dupont and wife, J. R. Berthel and wife, C. Kohlsaat, John Kohlsaat, J. J. Jones, wife and 2 children, John Hart and wife, B. B. Hughes, Edward Butler, John H. Wray, Geo. Vail, Lieut. O'Grady, Geo. Goodwin, and 233 in the steerage.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—C. Vanholdt, W. H. Kuhn, J. Tobiah, G. Sanders, P. McCarthy, H. Marshall, Mrs. Cooper and 3 servants, J. Kleins, J. E. Lawler, Mr. Jackson and lady, J. B. Betts, J. Q. Adams, G. H. Morton, Mrs. Witham and 2 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 37 | Sun sets.... 5 51 | Moon rises. 8 42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 11 | Gov. Island. 10 00 | Hell Gate..11 22

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Virginia, (Br.,) Forbes, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Quaker City, Ellis, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Flag, Hoffman, Fernandina, Florida Railroad Co.; Ariadne, Eldridge, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Vicksburg, Benton, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Gen. Grant, Quick, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. H. Garrison; Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, R. Lowden; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., N. L. McCready & Co.; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Georgetown, Phillips & Brown; Empire, Price, Alexandria, J. Hand; E. R. Bennett, French, Baltimore, N. L. McCready & Co.; Elizabeth, Young, Baltimore; Harvest, Chadsey, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Eliezer, (Norw.,) Hansen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Mincke & Co.; Arizona, Carver, Matanzas, Walsh & Carver; S. W. Holbrook, Polleys, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Alice Franklin, Brown, Ponce, P. R., Sturges & Co.; Mattano, Jarvis, Arroyo, P. R., Bryan & Pease; H. G. Berry, Colton, Matanzas, G. A. Ward & Co.; Ruth, McLeay, Laguna, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Carrie A. Van Brunt, Tooker, Fajardo, P. R.; Charles Thompson, Hanfield, Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Palos, Shackford, Barbados, John Boynton's Son & Co.; Petronella, (Br.,) Emery, Porto Plata and Wank's River, Nic., Brett, Son & Co.; Isaac Baker, Prentice, New-Orleans, L. A. Orcutt, Haskell, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; F. Halleck, Fuller, Wilmington, N. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Central America, Williams, Wilmington, N. C., I. B. Gager; Sparkling Sea, Rose, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; E. T. Smith, Harney, Bristol; J. G. Tarr, Reeves, New-Brunswick; G. T. Hubbard, Loveland, Philadelphia, N. L. McCready & Co.; N. Barklew, Holmes, Bridgeport, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; S. D. Sawyer, Cushing, Salem, J. A. Stetson; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Feb. 25, at 10 A. M., 10 miles S. of Lookout, passed steamship Charleston, hence for Charleston. Same day, at 3 P. M., passed steamship Virgo, hence for Savannah.

Bark Mary Cook, (Br.,) Farfor, Pernambuco 27 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co. Has been 9 ds. N. of Bermuda, with heavy westerly gales. Jan. 3, while at Pernambuco, one of the crew, named John Small, native of Dundee, Scotland, fell overboard, and was drowned.

Brig Melrose, (of Boston,) Griggs, Hamilton, Bermuda, 17 ds., with salt to Duncan McColl—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with constant heavy gales; split mainsail, jib, &c.

Brig George, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Crosaly, Saba, W. I., Feb. 12, via St. Thomas 14th, with sulphur oil to Bentley, Miller & Thomas. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Brig Camilla, (of Nassau,) Strout, Caibarien 9 ds., with sugar to D. Knowlton—vessel to master.

Brig Signal, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bennett, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and asphaltum to Miller & Houghton. Had some heavy weather off Hatteras.

Brig Welsford, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cole, Black River, Jam., 24 ds., with wood, coffee, &c., to J. Leaycraft—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong variable weather.

Brig Clytie, (of Searsport,) Dow, Trinidad de Cuba 15 ds., with molasses and 6 passengers to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Julia F. Carney, Carney, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to Schepeler & Co.—vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

Brig Racer, Leighton, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong variable winds.

Brig Catawba, Webber, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to S. C. Lond & Co. Feb. 16, spoke brig Harriet Amelia, going into Matanzas.

Schr. Isaac Baker, Pervere, New-Orleans Feb. 13, and S. W. Pass 15th, with mdse. to master.

Schr. James G. Tarr, St. John, N. B., via Gloucester 10 ds., with fish to Charles Shearer.

Schr. David H. Sinner, Wilson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. James C. Chew, Dearing, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Grapeshot, Wardwell, Fall River, for Virginia.

Schr. Amos Fankenburg, Tyrell, Providence.

Schr. Charm, Studley, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary J. Mead, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Dirigo, Clarke, Boston, for Savannah.

Schr. Eva, Sherman, Norwich.

Schr. Pinta, Small, New-Bedford.

WIND—At sunset, W. N. W., fresh and clear.

Below.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, from London Dec. 2, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Antwerp, for Liverpool; India, for Glasgow; Quaker City, for Havana and New-Orleans; George Washington, Gen. Grant and Ariadne, for New-Orleans; Manhattan, for Charleston; Montgomery and San Salvador, for Savannah; Flag, for Fernandina; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Empire, for Alexandria; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c. Ships Nautilus, for London; St. Joseph, for San Francisco, (anchored at Quarantine.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 27—Arr. bark John H. Pearson, from Messina.

The steamship Java is below, and will be up about 9½ o'clock.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27—Sld. steamship Champion, for New-York; schrs. Narragansett, for Boston; G. C. Meyers, for Jacksonville.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 27—Arr. steamship Virgo, from New-York; schr. Abby Pittman, from Woods' Hole, Mass.

Cld. steamships Wyoming, for Philadelphia; Huntsville and San Jacinto, for New-York; schr. Fannie Keating, for Barbados; Wm. Hunter, for St. Marys; brig Sarah Gilmore, for Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27—Arr. steamship Constitution, from Panama; ship Anna Maria, from Liverpool.

Cld. ship Queen of Beauty, for Liverpool, with 36,000 sacks of wheat; Severn, for Cork, with 13,000 sacks of wheat; E. F. Gabain, for Cork, with 37,000 sacks of wheat; Southern Cross, for Manila.

Sld. Pharos, for Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 27—Cld. steamships Rebecca Clyde, for New-York, and James A. Gary, for Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Harpswell—ship, from Havre for New-York, Jan. 20, lat. 38, lon. 49 20.

L. M. Stewart—schr., bound S., Feb. 24, lat. 39, lon. 71 50.

Sarah King—bark, hence for Havana, Feb. 25, lat. 38, lon. 73 16.

Virginia—brig, hence for St. Pierre, Mart., Feb. 26, 15 miles S. S. E. of the Highlands.

Foreign Ports.

At Caibarien, Feb. 17, bark Arletta, Colcott, for Boston, loading.

At Cienfuegos, Feb. 11, schr. Clara Smith, to sail next day.

HAVE CHARITY.

BY FRANCIS S. SMITH.

Through the great, sin-blasted city
Toils a homeless little one—
Not a friend to soothe or pity—
Not a bed to lie upon—
Ragged, dirty, bruised and bleeding—
Subject still to kick and curse—
Schooled in sin and sadly needing
Aid from Christian tongue and purse.

But the rich and gay pass by her,
Full of vanity and pride,
And a pittance they deny her,
As they pull their skirts aside.
Then a sullen mood comes o'er her—
Reckless she of woe or weal—
Death from hunger is before her—
She must either starve or steal.

She *does* steal, and who can blame her,
Hunger pangs her vitals gnaw—
None endeavor to reclaim her,
And she violates the law.
Then the pampered child of fashion,
Who refused to give relief,
Cries, with well-affected passion,
"Out upon the little thief!"

Censors full of world-wide schooling,
Cease to censure and deplore—
When the girl transgressed man's ruling
She obeyed a higher law.
Take her place—feel her temptation—
Starved, unhoused—no succor nigh—
And, though sure of reprobation,
Ye would steal ere ye would die!

THE CITY'S CHILDREN!

TERRIBLE ATROCITIES!!

A Little Girl's Feet Frozen Off!!

THE FLESH CUT FROM HER BACK!

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY!!!!!

Villainy under the Veil of Charity!

THE TRICKERY OF "SAINTS!"

FIENDS WEARING HEAVEN'S LIVERY.

SANCTIMONIOUS LEECHES!

RELIGIOUS HUMBUGS EXPOSED!

VICE MORE PROFITABLE THAN VIRTUE!

A SAINT'S FACE AND A DEMON'S HEART!

HOW LONG SHALL SUCH THINGS CONINUE

THE MONSTER PUNISHED!!!!

RETRIBUTION!!!

In spite of the exertions made by the "Children's Aid Society," "The Newsboys' Lodging-rooms," and City missions generally, there is still much to do in the matter of relieving the necessities of the suffering little ones known as "The City's Children"—little, white-faced, penury-pinched sufferers who live in pestilential, subterranean abodes, dark courts and filthy air-poisoned alley-ways, or roam the streets in the day time and sleep at night in covered wagons, coal boxes, or any other place they may be able to steal into—some of whom have neither parents or friends, and others who have relatives but would be better off without them.

Everybody will remember the case of the unfortunate orphan girl who, some twelve or fourteen years ago, was taken from the poorhouse by a fiend in human shape named Mrs. Decker, who resided at the time on Staten Island. It will be in the recollection of many how this poor, friendless little creature was tortured by the wretch who had adopted her, till death kindly put an end to her sufferings. How she was beaten until her little body was a mass of bruises—starved till her bones seemed bursting through the skin—turned out into the bitter cold almost naked, till her feet were blistered with frost, and her emaciated frame racked by rheumatism—while all the while the monster who subjected her to such tortures attended church regularly, and was regarded as little less than a saint by those who did not know her.

This, as we have said, occurred nearly a score of years ago, but who can say how many similar cases have happened since—are happening every day in fact. The Mrs. Deckers are not all dead yet—society is full of them and their victims, and, what is worse, this will always be the case till the millenium comes. We can not alter human nature, but we can do the next best thing—we can expose such atrocities when they come to light, and such is our purpose at the present time. Anybody who will follow us through the following narrative of wrong and retribution will acknowledge the full force of all which we have said, and will feel themselves well repaid for their trouble as well.

"Please, Sir, may I shovel off your sidewalk?"

"No, boy!—go home and tell your mother to take care of you."

"I only want five cents, Sir—just five cents—let me have five cents for half an hour and I'll do any work you're a-mind to set me at—I don't care what it is."

"No, I tell you! I don't see what parents can be thinking of to allow their children to go running around begging."

The first speaker was a stout-built lad, who carried upon his shoulder a rudely-constructed wooden shovel, and the person to whom he addressed himself was the wealthy Mr. Seymour, who occupied a palatial mansion in one of the streets cutting the Fifth-avenue at right angles.

The boy was about fourteen years of age, and, though shabbily dressed and wretched-looking enough, there was something about his countenance which could not fail to impress a close observer favorably.

Mr. Seymour had just returned from a drive out on the Avenue in his magnificent sleigh, and was about entering the door of his residence, when the boy, who had been looking wistfully, as he walked along, at the windows of the rich mansions in front of which he was passing, paused and accosted him.

About an hour after the above conversation, Mr. Seymour, again dressed for the street, stood gazing from the window of his front parlor. Already he regretted that he had so rudely answered the boy's petition, and in imagination he again beheld the pleading face. Suddenly an exclamation, half of fear, half of surprise, burst from his lips as he actually met the mournful gaze of the boy's large, sorrowful eyes.

It was but a single glance, and the boy passed away without offering to stop, but soon recovering himself, Mr. Seymour sprang to the hall, then out at the door, and in an instant was at the boy's side.

"Here, boy!" he said, hurriedly, as he touched the lad on the shoulder, "have you got what you were asking for yet?"

"No, Sir," replied the boy, dejectedly; "the people tell me that I am too small to shovel snow, and too big to beg, and so I s'pose I shall have to go home without anything. No I won't, though, he added, suddenly, while a look of savage recklessness settled upon his pallid features—"no I won't! I have never done anything wicked yet, but I'll steal—I'll *murder* before I go home without anything."

"Good gracious, boy!" exclaimed Mr. Seymour, "what are you saying? Upon my life you talk like a perfect young savage. Here—here's some change for you." And he placed in his hand a few silver coins.

Instantly the look of blank despair vanished from the boy's face, and an expression of intense satisfaction took its place, as eagerly clutching the money which the rich man held out to him, he hastily ejaculated a fervent "Thank'ee, Sir!" and fled away up the street at his topmost speed.

Mr. Seymour stood looking after the boy till he saw him enter a baker's shop on the corner, and then he mechanically followed in the same direction.

"So he *was* hungry," he muttered, as he walked along, "and perhaps he may be connected with some one who is also hungry. Who can tell? I don't know that it's anything to me, but, by George, something which I cannot exactly understand impels me to follow him, and I will do so, let what will come of it."

The boy *was* hungry—*very* hungry—for as he emerged from the baker's shop clutching a loaf of bread in his nervous grasp, Mr. Seymour, who followed closely, observed that he tore a piece from it, and ravenously gnawed it as he started on a run.

At length the boy darted up a dark alley-way, the entrance to which Mr. Seymour reached just in time to see the object of his pursuit enter a tenant building which stood far back in the rear.

Mr. Seymour also entered the dismal habitation, and, after some delay, found himself in an apartment on the second floor. The room was a small one, and from its position the light of day, except at meridian, (it was about three o'clock then,) was almost excluded. The floor was cleanly scrubbed, the walls were white, and the window-panes, what few were left, glistened brightly in the sunlight, but save a clean board which, resting upon a barrel, served as a table, and a bed which occupied the darkest corner of the room on the floor, the apartment contained no furniture.

Sitting bolt upright upon this latter article was a woman, wasted away almost to a skeleton. In both her bony hands she clutched a loaf of bread, from which she had ravenously torn a mouthful, and lying prone at her side, with his face buried in the pillow, and groaning and sobbing piteously, was the boy whom the rich man had followed.

Mr. Seymour was unable to scan the woman's features closely, for the bright glare of the sun upon the snow without had temporarily unfitted his eyes to view objects in a subdued light, but he saw enough to shock him greatly, and stooping down he placed his hand upon the shoulder of the boy, and shaking him gently, he said in a kindly tone:

"Get up my little man, and run out for some more fitting food than that. You shall want for nothing now, for I will be your friend. See, here is money!" And as he spoke he took some silver coins from his pocket.

Rising from his recumbent position as the first tones of the gentleman's voice fell upon his ears, the boy turned and faced the latter, who was surprised to see upon his features, not a look of gratitude, but an expression amounting almost to malignity.

"Go away," exclaimed the boy, bitterly, "go away, and leave me alone. I hate you!"

"And why should you hate me, my poor lad?" inquired Mr. Seymour, in a tone of unfeigned surprise—"I never injured you!"

"You have!" exclaimed the boy, passionately, "you have always injured me, and such as me. I hate you because you are rich, and because you don't care who starves so long as you have plenty to eat and drink, and to wear, and throw away. I feel as though I could kill you, and I may, too, if you don't go away, for I have the strength to do it *now*, although I am only a boy!"

"Upon my life I believe the boy is getting crazy!" exclaimed Mr. Seymour, in a sort of half soliloquy.

"I believe I am," returned the boy, vehemently, "and it wouldn't be much to wonder at if I did. I wish I was crazy or dead, I wouldn't care which!"

Mr. Seymour was about to make some conciliatory reply, but before he could do so the door opened, and a little girl about nine years of age entered, bearing in her hand a bowl of soup. She was a beautiful, bright-looking child, although her clothes were untidy, and her hair was uncombed, and fell straggling around her face. Her large blue eyes were full of gentleness and love, and an almost angelic look rested upon her meek, retiring countenance.

She was somewhat disconcerted upon discovering a stranger, but, beckoning the boy to a corner, she said in a whisper, while a smile of joy lighted up her little, thin face:

"Here, Charley, I've brought a bowl of real nice soup for your mother, and I know it'll do her good. Mrs. Maddox, who lives up stairs, gave it to me for fetching her a pail of water, but I'm not hungry, and it will be so nice for your poor mother."

The boy's lip quivered as he struggled to subdue some terrible emotion, and he answered, at last, in a husky voice:

"She don't want it, Maggie—*I know she don't*—you eat it yourself."

"Who is that gentleman?" whispered the girl, at the same time stealing a glance at Mr. Seymour.

"He is a rich man," answered the boy aloud, "who lives in a great house up town."

"Oh, I am so glad!" exclaimed the girl, joyously, "for I am sure he will do something for your mother!"

"Of course I will, my little lady," said Mr. Seymour—"that is what I came here for."

"No you won't!" exclaimed the boy, bitterly, "because you *can't* help her now! If you had given me only five cents when I first asked you for it, it might, perhaps, have done some good, but it's too late now. Look at her!" And again throwing himself face downward upon the bed, he gave way to another passionate outburst of grief.

A horrid suspicion flashed across the mind of the millionaire, whose eyes by this time had become accustomed to the moderate light, and looking directly at the woman, God of Heaven, what a sight broke upon his startled vision!

"Merciful Heaven!" he exclaimed, holding his hands before his eyes to shut out the frightful spectacle, "she is dead!"

"Yes," sobbed the boy, "dead—dead—dead! And when they put her in the cold ground, I shall be alone—all alone! There will be no one to care for me then!"

While he was thus wildly lamenting, the little girl had placed her bowl upon the rude table, and with the tears standing in her mild eyes had advanced toward him. Kneeling beside him as the despairing words left his lips, she threw her little white arms around his neck, and murmured, in a tone of mingled pathos and gentle reproach:

"No one, did you say, Charley? *No one at all?*"

Instantly the boy checked his violent grief, and looking up through his tears, he replied, as he affectionately pressed her hand:

"Oh, I forgot you, Maggie—I forgot you, but you mustn't blame me. I was thinking of nothing but her. It will be so very, very hard to see them take her away!"

By this time Mr. Seymour had recovered somewhat from the first shock which his feelings had sustained, and approaching close to the corpse, he began to peruse the features attentively. A thrill of horror shook his frame anew as he did so, for notwithstanding the change which death had made, he felt morally certain he had seen the face before under far different circumstances.

"What is your name, boy?" he asked excitedly, turning toward the sorrowing lad.

The boy was stubborn, and would not answer, but his little companion replied:

"His name is Charley Hollister, Sir."

"It *is* she, and we have met again at last, but under what terrible circumstances! Oh, what a frightful, frightful death for her to die!"

He spoke truly. It *was* a frightful death, for the woman had died of starvation. Starvation in the midst of plenty! Eager to appease the frightful cravings of hunger, she had seized the loaf and torn from it a mouthful, but even as she essayed to masticate it the fatal reaction took place, death seized her in the effort, and she who had once tasted the sweets of affluence now sat there the victim of cruel want, a stiffened corpse, grim, gaunt and ghastly.

Casting a look at the children, who, in their great grief, had not noticed his agitation, the millionaire rushed from the house and took his way toward the Coroner's office.

An inquest was held upon the body of a wretched and—except by the weeping boy she had left behind her—apparently unknown woman. The Coroner's jury, composed of men who had suddenly been taken from their business and forced into the service, had promptly and without striving very hard to find out who or what she was, returned a verdict that Mary Hollister, the unknown woman aforesaid, had come to her death by starvation. A wealthy and examplary citizen had seen the poor victim of cruel want decently laid to rest in Greenwood Cemetery, all the expenses attending the funeral having been paid out of his own pocket, and four persons had assembled in the room adjoining the one in which Mary Hollister died, to talk over the sad event. These were Charles Hollister, the son of the deceased woman, the little girl Maggie, Mrs. Bridget Mullins, a washerwoman of unmistakably Celtic origin, and Mr. Philip Ferry, known in the neighborhood as "Phil. the Philosopher."

"And so the fine gentleman has offered to find a place for you, has he, Charley, dear?" asked the widow, addressing the deceased woman's son.

The poor boy, who, absorbed in his deep grief, sat in an out-of-the-way corner, did not hear her, and little Maggie once more became his mouthpiece.

"Don't speak to him now, Mrs. Mullins, please don't," pleaded the little creature—"he feels so bad he don't want to talk. I know all about it, and I'll answer your questions! Mr. Seymour has offered to find a place for Charley—I heard him."

The conversation was interrupted by a knock at the door, which was opened by Mrs. Mullins, and a tall, bilious-looking man, of a sinister expression of countenance, wriggled his way into the room.

"Eels!" whispered the philosopher, musingly, as soon as his eyes fell upon the new comer—"I can see 'em sticking out all over. Slippery and tricky—twist himself into any shape he pleases and adroitly make his escape through the smallest kind of a hole. Every hair on his head—to be sure there isn't many of them—is an eel, and if an eel's eye was magnified to the size of his with a proper lens, I'll venture to say you couldn't tell one from the other!"

The individual concerning whom Phil Ferry thus soliloquized looked sharply around at the group for a moment or two, without speaking, and then turning his gaze toward the widow, he said:

"So she's gone at last, eh?"

"She is, Docther McNab," replied Mrs. Mullins, "she is, poor craythur! Heaven rest her sowl."

"And the boy, what will become of him now?" asked the man, while a greedy look lighted up his dull, gray eyes—"I hear that a rich man—a Mr. Seymour—has offered to take charge of him. Is that so?"

"I believe it is," answered Mrs. Mullins, "but divil a much miself knows about it. But, don't trouble the boy—poor little filly, the thribulashin is keen on him!—and Maggie—she knows."

"Oh, yes, Maggie! My dear little Maggie!" exclaimed the doctor with affected tenderness, as he approached the child—"she will tell me all about it. She will come and live with me now, I guess. She won't want to stay here after they take away her playmate. Won't you come with me, Maggie?"

"No, I won't!" exclaimed the child, with a shudder, and at the same time she crept close to Mrs. Mullins, and seized tightly hold of that good woman's apron, as though she feared the doctor might seize her forcibly and bear her off.

"And why not, my little dear?" asked the doctor with great blandness.

"Because I don't like you," replied the child, with great candor—"I'd rather go and live in that dark dungeon where my father died than to go home with you. I'm afraid of you."

"Now that is hard, isn't it, Mrs. Mullins?" said the doctor, appealingly. "That is really hard. I attended the little girl's father professionally all through his many fits of sickness without charging him one cent, and now when I want to continue my kindness by giving her a home, she won't come near me. I dare say the boy is just like her. I attended his mother professionally, also, without receiving any pecuniary recompense save a few trinkets, and I don't suppose he has any more gratitude than Maggie has. Will you come and learn to be a doctor, Charley?" he continued, addressing the boy.

"No, not with you," sententiously answered the grief-stricken youth, turning his tear-swollen eyes upon the questioner.

"No," said Maggie, "Charley and I will go together. Wherever he goes, I will go. If Mr. Seymour takes him, I will beg Mrs. Seymour to take me."

Dr. McNab had good reasons for feeling interested in the children, and what those reasons were will appear in the course of our story.

It was one morning about a week after the events just narrated took place, that Mr. and Mrs. Seymour sat at the breakfast table, the gentleman reading the morning paper and sipping his coffee by turns, while the lady remained silent, apparently in deep thought about something.

At length, throwing down his paper and emptying his cup at a draught, Mr. Seymour said with a sigh:

"I never take up a paper of late, my dear, that I do not come across the details of some horrible case of destitution and misery."

"I have noticed, Andrew," said Mrs. Seymour, "that of late you seem more than usually interested in the sufferings of the poor. My attention, too, has been much attracted to such cases since I heard of your praiseworthy action in reference to that unfortunate woman who died of starvation. Although I must admit that your conduct was commendable, I cannot understand why you have taken such an interest in her orphan boy. After superintending the funeral, and paying all the expenses, you bring two destitute children here to your own home—one of them the unfortunate woman's son."

Mrs. Seymour paused, in order to give her husband an opportunity to say something in explanation, but he remained silent, and she continued:

"And another singular phase of this most singular matter is, that you seem less inclined to converse about the boy than you do about the girl. Without any inquiry upon my part, you told me all you knew about the girl, but when I ventured to question you concerning the boy, you evinced a palpable disinclination to converse on the subject, and would not give me the slightest satisfaction."

"Well, my dear," said Mr. Seymour, apparently with great reluctance, "it is true that I have all along tried to avoid this subject, but, as you force me to it, I will admit that there is a mystery about the boy and his mother—a mystery which I have reasons of my own for not wishing to explain, and which could advantage you nothing, even if I should do so. Let me implore you then, as you value our domestic quiet, not to allude to the subject again. The boy will be out of the house shortly, and, after he is gone, let us cease to talk of the past. I spoke to an employing silversmith about him yesterday, Mr. Barak Jeffries, and Charley is to be placed in his care to-morrow. But how about your little *protégé* Maggie? Have you found a place for her yet, or do you mean to adopt her?"

"I would willingly adopt her," replied Mrs. Seymour, who saw at once that it would be useless to attempt to penetrate her husband's secret, and who assumed a satisfaction she by no means felt, "if I could reconcile such a course with my conscience; but I fear I am growing too fond of her, and we should not place our affections upon things of this earth. The fact that our Heavenly Father has never blessed us with children is the best proof that He intended I should devote myself entirely to His service. She is a sweet child, and I am happy in having been able to pluck her as a brand from the burning, (this was a favorite expression with the lady,) but I cannot make up my mind to assume the entire care of her, and so I think I will permit Mrs. Dockett, who has made application to our Society for a little girl to adopt, to take her. She seems a very pious kind of woman, and has promised to bring Maggie up in the faith."

Poor Maggie! she little knew the fate that awaited her. And had Mrs. Seymour been aware of it, her philanthropic heart would have thrilled with horror, and she would as soon have thought of placing the helpless little one in the keeping of a wild beast.

An hour later, after Mr. Seymour had left the house to attend to business, Mrs. Dockett made her appearance, wishing to consult with Mrs. Seymour about taking charge of Maggie.

"How old did you say she was?" asked Mrs. Dockett, after some preliminary observations had passed between herself and Mrs. Seymour.

"It is impossible to say exactly," replied the latter lady, "for the child does not know her age. I should suppose her, however, to be about 9 years old."

"The dear child!" exclaimed Mrs. Dockett, with fervor; "and what is her name, mem?"

"Of that we are also ignorant," answered Mrs. Seymour; "she is a poor little waif, of whose history we have been able to learn but little. About three years ago her father, a besotted creature, who was not fit to have the charge of a dog, much less a tender child, hired a room in the house, from which we took her. He died miserably in prison, not long afterward, of *delirium tremens*, and from that time till we found her, the little unfortunate picked up her living by running errands for the tenants. Maggie is the only name by which she is at present known."

"The poor darlin', unfortnit little soul!" exclaimed Mrs. Dockett, applying her handkerchief to her eyes. "Oh, Mrs. Seymour, I must have that child! I feel like I could eat her up now, without even seein' of her, I wanted to get some poor little waif, as you call it, without no father or mother, or any friends to care for it, and I'm so glad I applied to your blessed, Heavenly Society, you don't know."

Had Mrs. Dockett known how inextricably interwoven was the past history of that little unfortunate with her own, she would not have been so perfectly self-possessed as she contemplated taking charge of her. But she did not know it, and she was happy in her ignorance.

"You will treat her in all respects as if she were my child, and I had placed her with you to board, will you?" asked Mrs. Seymour, delighted with the flattering allusion which had been made to *the* Society.

Mrs. Dockett looked up toward Heaven, as though calling the Sacred Hosts to witness her sincerity, then wiped her eyes energetically, she sighed heavily, and then said, emphatically:

"Won't I, though?"

"And you will bring her up in *the faith*?" continued Mrs. Seymour; you will studiously teach her to renounce the pomps and vanities of this wicked world and all the sinful lusts of the flesh? You will see to it that she listens only to sound doctrine?"

"Mrs. Seymour," responded Mrs. Dockett," half reproachfully but ecstatically, "if I thought there was one hair in my head that wasn't Episcopal, I'd have my head shaved clean on purpose to get rid of that one, and wear a horrid cap for the rest of my days."

Mrs. Seymour wanted no further proof of her visitor's fitness for any work which she might be called upon to do, after she had given such powerful evidence of "the faith that was in her," and so "the second waif" was furnished with a mother.

The next morning, when the children met each other in the kitchen, the eyes of each were red with weeping.

"We have got to go to different places, now, Charley," said Maggie, laying her hand upon his arm, and looking tearfully into his face.

"Yes, Maggie," replied the boy, sadly, "I am sorry we can't be kept together, but it is better that we should do something for ourselves."

"I suppose it is," replied the little creature, dejectedly, "but I never thought of parting from you, Charley."

"Never mind," said the boy, hopefully, and a bright smile overspread his fine features as he spoke, "we shall see each other often. Mr. Seymour has promised me that already. He has told me where Mrs. Dockett lives on Long Island; and if I work smart, perhaps I shall be allowed to visit you every week. Who knows!"

"Oh, if I was only sure of that!" exclaimed the child, joyfully.

"Besides," continued the boy, energetically, "I am to learn a good trade, and I am to have plenty of over-work. Who can tell how much I may be able to save up? Why, I might be able to pay your board and buy clothes for you in a little while, and then you could come and live in the City where I could see you every day! Only think of that, Maggie!"

Poor children! Their happy anticipations were but short-lived! They had always been familiar with misery, but there was a "deeper deep" of wretchedness for them still!

Mr. Seymour had placed Charles Hollister with the silversmith for a fortnight on trial, at the end of which time, if all parties were satisfied, he was to be duly apprenticed; but the boy had not been under the charge of his employer a week before he discovered that there was something wrong about the man, although the latter tried hard to appear excessively parent-like and amiable.

Among the apprentices who operated in the "beehive," as the shop was termed by Mr. Jeffries, was a little pale-faced consumptive-looking boy, about the age of Charles Hollister, who at once attracted the attention and excited the commiseration of the newly-entered apprentice, who felt a secret satisfaction when he was informed that the boy in question, whose name was Richard Manners, was to be his room-mate. The two boys became fast friends the very first night they slept together, and they grew more and more attached to each other as their intimacy became closer.

The first effort of the new apprentice, naturally enough, was to gather from his companion some idea of his employer and his fellow apprentices; but, strangely enough, the boy would never allow himself to be drawn into a conversation on that subject. He would talk freely enough on any other theme, but the moment the shop was mentioned, he was dumb; nor could all the ingenuity of young Hollister put him off his guard.

It was the night before the one upon which the probationary fortnight of the new apprentice would expire, and he and his room-mate had retired to their room.

Hollister was the first to throw his clothes off and jump into bed, and as he lay there watching his room-mate, he could not help noticing the look of painful anxiety which rested upon the features of the latter. The boy was never at any time disposed to be mirthful; but now his face wore a look which plainly spoke of some especial source of regret, and before getting into bed, he, contrary to his usual custom, carefully looked under it, and around the room, and finally, he opened the bed-room door and looked out into the entry.

"What's the matter, Dick?" said Hollister, when the latter had at length stretched himself out by his side. "You ain't afraid of burglars, are you?"

"No," replied the boy, in a whisper; "Wuss'en that."

"What is it, then?" asked Hollister. "Come, speak out, don't be alarmed!"

"Hush h-h!" whispered the boy, trembling as he spoke; don't speak so loud—*he* might hear you!"

"And who is *he*?" asked Hollister, without altering his tone.

"I won't talk to you, Charley," replied the boy, in a whisper so low as to be almost inaudible, "if you don't speak lower. I know he is around somewhere, and I tell you he will hear you."

"Well, then," whispered Hollister, who, willing to gratify the lad, brought his voice down to the lowest pitch, "I will speak low; and now tell me who is that *he* you are so much afraid of?"

"The Boss!" replied the boy, in a frightened tone; "and you'd be afraid, too, if you knew him as well as I do."

"Well, I don't like him very much myself, Dick," replied Hollister; but I don't see anything in him to be frightened at, and I don't see as we've much to complain about." He uses us pretty well. We've got plenty to eat, and to drink, and to wear, and don't have to work very hard."

"Oh, yes," whispered Dick, significantly, "that's 'cos he's got a new boy on trial. We allers do have a high old time whenever a new boy comes; but we have to pay up for it afterward. It seems to me almost as if you were my brother, Charley, and I will say this much to you, if I die for it—*don't you be bound to him!*"

"What are you whispering about there, Richard?" broke in the shrill voice of the king-bee from the entry outside; "I am afraid I will have to curtail your sleeping hours; you've got too much time for sleeping—you have!"

"I knew he was around!" whispered the little unfortunate. "Oh! won't I catch it for this!" And turning his back upon his companion, he refused to say another word.

The boy's warning was not without its effect upon the mind of young Hollister; but, having once resolved upon his course of action, he was not easily to be swerved therefrom; and before closing his eyes in sleep he determined to carry out his original purpose, let what would happen—which he subsequently did; but he had not been an indentured apprentice forty-eight hours when he bitterly regretted not having taken his little room-mate's advice.

From the moment the documents were signed which placed Charles Hollister beneath the entire control of Mr. Jeffries for seven years, the demeanor of the latter toward his apprentices underwent so complete a change that the newly-bound lad, although prepared to witness something of the kind from what Dick Manners had said, was greatly astonished. Ignorant of the world, and thoroughly artless and honest himself, he never imagined that anyone could exercise such perfect hypocrisy. During the whole fortnight while he was on trial, he had noticed that the boys were treated with great consideration. All this was changed, however, as soon as the neophyte became a full-fledged "bee"—then tasks were imposed upon the ill-starred apprentices, the completion of which took them from twelve to sixteen hours per day, and they were compelled to submit daily to a thousand harrowing pieces of injustice, which were calculated to wound the pride and lacerate the feelings of any boy possessing the slightest spirit.

It was on the morning of the second day of young Hollister's apprenticeship, and he was busily employed at the side of Dick Manners, under whose tuition he had temporarily been placed, when Mr. Barak Jeffries entered the "beehive," and, as was his wont, began the exercise of his daily tortures. Walking from one to another of his apprentices, he bestowed upon each, as he passed along, some biting innuendo or soul-cutting remark, which admitted of no reply, till at length he stood behind Dick Manners, who felt his presence, although he did not see him, and who shuddered as he continued his work without looking up.

"Richard!" squeaked the immaculate proprietor of the "beehive."

At the sound of his voice both boys looked up, and Hollister noticed that the tyrant held in his hand a rawhide, which till then he had kept concealed behind him.

"Richard!" repeated Jeffries, "you did not finish soldering them 'ere thimbles last night."

"No, Sir," replied the boy apprehensively, "if you please, Sir, I couldn't."

"Couldn't," exclaimed Mr. Jeffries, assuming a look of offended dignity, "*couldn't*, Sir! Do you mean to tell me to my face that I have imposed a task upon one of my boys which he couldn't perform? I am grieved, I *rarely* am grieved. Richard Manners, to find that you are sich a hard case—sich a very hard case—in spite of all my talkin' to you, and advising of you, and persuadin' of you to do better. I can't allow sich conduct in my 'beehive,' Sir, and although I am ready to shed tears when I think of doin' of it, I shall have to punish you severely again. It's very tryin' to a man of my sensibilities, but I shall have to do it, I can't help myself, it's a dooty wot I owe to you and your mother, and to myself!"

He took the poor trembling lad by the shoulder, as he spoke, and elevated his whip in the air, but before he had struck a blow, Hollister, who was at first rendered dumb by surprise, exclaimed imploringly:

"Oh, don't whip him, Mr. Jeffries! Please, don't, Sir! I know he tried his best to finish his stint, for it was three o'clock this morning before he got to bed. Besides, Sir, he's sick. He couldn't get to sleep for coughing, for an hour after he laid down!"

Mr. Jeffries dropped his uplifted arm and stood gazing at the new apprentice with a look of perfect amazement.

"Is it possible that I can be in my right senses?" he exclaimed at length; have I acted as principal of the 'beehive' up to this late day, to have a fresh-made apprentice a-given' of me advice. Master Hollister, you have committed a very grave offence, Sir—an offence Sir, which nothin' but your ignorance of my rules and regulations could induce me to overlook. I will forgive you this time, Sir, but look out in futur' how you ventur' to speak afore you're spoken to. As for this 'ere boy, I can't forgive him—I wish I could—I shall have to give him some wholesome punishment, and I shall also, much against my wishes, be obliged to report his outrageous conduct to his mother!"

This last sentence was one of Mr. Barak Jeffries master-strokes in the exercise of torture. It pierced like a sharp knife, the heart of the boy, and the fiend knew it would when he uttered it. Mrs. Manners, the boy's mother, was a widow, and he was her only son—the child of her old age. She idolized him, almost, and before she apprenticed him to the monster of the "beehive," she fondly hoped that he would grow up respected by his fellow-men and a blessing to her—the pride of her heart and the staff of her declining years. But, all such happy anticipations were crushed as soon as communication was established between herself and Barak Jeffries, who pictured her poor boy as a very monster of disobedience and ingratitude—a juvenile fiend, in whose character it would be hard to discover one redeeming trait.

The poor woman did not wish to believe these terrible stories; but when they came from a man of such unquestionable respectability as Barak Jeffries—a man who dwelt upon her son's shortcomings with apparent reluctance, how could she refrain from conjuring him by the memory of his dead father, not to add the sin of falsehood to his other misdeeds by denying the charges which were alleged against him?

Oh! how many tender hearts have been broken, and how many sterner ones rendered callous and dead to all feeling by the devilish skill of a Barak Jeffries! How many thieves and assassins and desperate ruffians have received the bent of their dispositions from such establishments as the "beehive?"

No cry of pain escaped the lips of Richard Manners, as the fiend who held him in his gripe, proceeded to shower upon him a succession of heavy blows. He did not strive to get away, although the assault increased in violence with his passiveness, and the vital fluid stained his shirt as the instrument of torture lacerated his flesh, for his heart was bleeding too, and the pain which he felt there was greater than even his physical suffering.

He was thinking of his mother and of the punishment so oft-repeated, which his cruel tyrant had threatened to inflict upon her. But there was one who felt every blow which descended upon the back of the helpless boy as keenly as though it had been inflicted upon himself. Of a just and generous, but impetuous and fiery nature, his young spirit chafed under such an exhibition of manifest cruelty and injustice. Tractable and mild to a degree under the power of kindness, he was a very demon when excited by wrong and oppression. A boy in years he was at heart a man, and fear had no part in his composition.

From the moment that Barak Jeffries struck the first blow he had dropped his tools, and stood looking on like one suddenly stricken dumb by surprise. As the punishment progressed, however, his dark eyes assumed an expression of ferocity, his broad chest rose and fell with the tumultuous passion which agitated it, the large veins upon his neck and forehead swelled nearly to bursting, and at length suddenly rushing at Jeffries, he jerked the whip from his hand, threw it to the further corner of the room, and in a voice husky with emotion, shrieked out:

"Stop!" and seizing a large hammer the boy wielded it aloft and aimed a wicked blow at the head of his master.

The continuation of this truthful and deeply interesting narrative will be found in a serial story entitled MAGGIE THE CHARITY CHILD, published in No. 17 of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY, NOW READY. THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY is beautifully illustrated, and contains forty long columns of closely-printed reading matter, making the NEW-YORK WEEKLY the best story and sketch paper published. The NEW-YORK WEEKLY is for sale by every news agent throughout the Union and Canadas.—*Advertisement.*

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